The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,989 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1887.

SHIPPING.

P. AND O. COMPANY.

THE 2nd Saloon Accommodation of the S.S. "SUTLEJ," leaving 24th May for MARSEILLES and LONDON, has recently been re-arranged and is now fitted with two berthed Cabins and other improvements.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	
—SIAM		3041	500	W. D. Worcester.	13th May.
L CATHAY		2983	500	E. Ashdown	20th "
					TUESDAY.
M SUTLEJ		4191	800	A. H. Johnson	24th May
L BOKHARA		3944	500	C. R. Edwards	31st "
M ARSIAN		3911	500	W. A. Whaler	7th June
L SURAT		3442	450	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
M AUSTRALIA		3954	600	R. F. Hiscoe	21st "
L CLYDE		4124	800	E. M. Edmond	28th "
—NIZAM		2736	500	R. Hazelwood	5th July
L BENGAL		4590	800	W. B. Andrews	12th "
ROHILLA		3400	700	W. Barratt	19th July

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-tender leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	on or About
ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	13th May.
RAVENNA	3372	750	H. Daniell	27th "
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th June.
KHEDIVE	3860	600	A. C. Loggin	24th June.

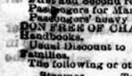
Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rate to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, April 26, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 550, " 350.

First and second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	4,000	800	10th May	1st July. (a)
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	16th May	"
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June.	24th July.
GLAVA	4,000	600	20th June.	10th Aug.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th July.	1st Sept.

(a) R. Rubattino.
* Sloga, o.c.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA. ...	4,000	13th May.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 26, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
MEDUSA	E. Porini	3500	550	7th May.
POSEIDON	G. Dimich	4600	650	1st June.
TITANIA	M. Morea	4240	600	7th "
BERENICE	C. Sbutega	3500	550	7th July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
BERENICE	C. Sbutega	3500	550	14th May

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 1, 1887.

CHEAP PASSAGES!

THE A. 1, S.S. "MAMELUKE" of the favourite BEDOUIN line will sail for LIVERPOOL DIRECT about the 14th May. Fares Rs. 350. Apply early to

WM. WATSON & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

23, Apollo St., Bombay.

N.B.—Wm. Watson & Co. have also several excellent Steamers for the Continent from about Rs. 220 to about Rs. 320.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

SPLENDID First Class Iron Steamships built on Clyde expressly for the Indian service under special survey above the highest class at Lloyd's will be despatched as follows:—

CITY OF CANTERBURY for Liverpool about 14th May. Surgeon and stewardess carried. Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others taken. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th April, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. ASIA	3350	480	Capt. J. Craig	7th May.
s.s. HELGRAVIA	5700	550	Capt. G. C. Hoothby	25th "
s.s. VICTORIA	3357	480	Capt. Wm. Russel	4th June.
s.s. PERSIA	3317	480	Capt. R. Hutchinson	28th "
s.s. ROUMANIA	3787	480	Capt. J. Harris	11th July.
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	Capt. J. Craig	2nd "

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, April 25th, 1887.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,

FROM

MANDALAY.

BY

GRATTAN GEARY,

FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON SEARLE, AND RIVINGTON,

CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.

BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, May 13th 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 9th May (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrain, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 11th May at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on MONDAY, the 16th May, at 5 p.m.

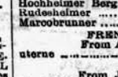
FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on SATURDAY, 7th May, at 5 p.m.

S.S. "KISTNA," 1,978 tons, on or about 8th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, May 6, 1887. Agents.

NOTICE.



THE s.s. "METHLEY HALL" will sail for LIVERPOOL DIRECT on or about the 7th May.—She has good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

EDWARD BATES & CO.,
Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

OCTOBER BREW.—YOUNGER & SON'S celebrated INDIA PALE ALE, in Hhds. full to bung. Rs. 60.

Special Rates for quantities, Messes and Contracts.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

BASS'S ALES
IN WOOD,
LIGHT BITTER ALE.

This is the quality referred to in Messrs. STONE & SON'S Advertisement of their Bottling.

LIGHT GRAVITY ALE.
INDIA PALE ALE.
DOUBLE STOUT.
IN HOGSHEADS & KILDERKINS.

APPLY TO
LYON & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE STIRLING.

THE STIRLING is a very old Scotch Whisky Matured in Cask for Six years.

THE STIRLING Whisky is entirely free from fusel, oil, and of all impurities.

THE STIRLING Whisky is thoroughly reliable and will never vary in quality.

THE STIRLING Whisky obtains daily most satisfactory testimonials.

THE STIRLING Whisky, writes one of our Constituents, "is an excellent Whisky and remarkably cheap considering its quality. I shall certainly recommend it when-ever I get an opportunity." From another Correspondent, "I like

THE STIRLING Whisky immensely. Please send me six more dozens.

Rs. 24 per dozen.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & Co.,
17, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Frémiton, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 58 0	" 60 0
Dry Kilte Choix Champagne	" 46 0	" ...
First Quality Dry	" 38 0	" ...

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-EN-CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra	Rs. 44 0	" 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ...
Leibfrauenmilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 31 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 29 0	" 33 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

uterne	Rs. 20 0	...

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine "	" 22 0	...
Very fine "	" 27 0	...
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port	" 38 0	...

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	" ...
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	" ...
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	" ...
Chateau Le Roo St. Estephe	" 21 0	" ...
Chateau Lafitte	" 23 0	" ...
Chateau Mauvesin	" 27 0	" ...

From MUNSEN & FILS.

Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	" ...
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	" ...
Chateau Larose	" 23 0	" ...

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 2 0
Cru de Barruyre	" 16 0	" ...

From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	" ...
Chateau Roemer	" 16 0	" ...

From FRANZSCARVASY.

Carlowitzer	Rs. 12 0	" 14 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0

BRANDY AT REDUCED PRICES.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne { Mauzet's file.	" 25 0	
Red Bare	" 27 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	" 30 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	" 35 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 37 0	
Charles Lorvoire very old Brandy ***		

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	" 28 0	

WHISKY AT REDUCED PRICES.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 25 0	
" *	" 23 0	
Bon Cruschan's Blend *	" 21 0	

BEER.

	Per doz. qts	Per doz. pts.
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	" 5 4	" ...
Antone Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 "	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 4	" 3 4
Grimm's "	" 5 0	" ...

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Basola	Rs. 16 0	...
Vino Barbera	" 15 0	...
Vino Grignolino	" 15 0	...

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs. 16 0	...
Vin Maraqua a case of 24 Bottles	" 20 0	...
Finest Kummel	" 30 0	...
Gin—Boord and Son's Old Tom	" 15 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0	...
Finest Italian Vermouth	" 18 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1bs. 19 to 22, Rs.	0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	" 2 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Per lb. tin	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	1 lb. tin at	0 9
"	1 do.	1 0
"	2 do.	1 12

From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Asparagus, middle size	" 2 0	" ...
Celery		" 0 10
French Beans		" 0 10
Young Out Beans		" 0 10
Young Peas		" 0 12
" II.		" 0 10
Peas for Soup		" 0 12
Young Carrots		" 0 10
Spinage in Water		" 0 10
Small Sausages		" 1 8
Smoked Sausages		" 1 8

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Bombay, April 22, 1887. Rampart Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GUNS, RIFLES & REVOLVERS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD., would draw the attention of Military Men and Sportsmen to their selection of the above, which are made by one of the best makers in London and Birmingham, and are guaranteed to be of the best quality, workmanship and highly finished.

To meet the varying tastes of gauge, &c., TREACHER & Co. are prepared to submit estimates of prices for all qualities of Guns, Rifles, or Revolvers.

The following are always kept in stock:—

TREACHER'S KEEPER GUN—
D-B. B-L. C-F. Gun, 12 bore, Double Grip Action, Rebounding Locks, Left Barrel Choke Engraved, &c. Price Rs. 150, cash.
Ditto ditto superior quality and extra finish. Price Rs. 150, cash.

TREACHER'S "SPECIAL" GUN—
D-B. C-F-Gun, 12 bore, Top Lever Double Bolt, Snap Action, Rebounding Locks, Hammers below line of sight, Percussion Fence Action, Damascus Engraved Barrels, Left Choke, highly finished. Price Rs. 180, cash.
Ditto ditto superior finish. Price Rs. 225, cash.
Black Waterproof Case, with fittings complete. Price Rs. 45 and 50, cash.
Anson and Deeley's New Patent Hammerless Guns, Price Rs. 350 to 600, cash.
Imported only to Order.

TREACHER'S SPORTING RIFLES—
D-B. B-L. C-F. Express Rifle, 500 bore, Double Grip Action, Lever over Guard, Percussion Fence, Rebounding Back Action, Hervey's Rifling, &c., &c., Price Rs. 300, cash.
Black Waterproof Case, with fittings complete. Price Rs. 80, cash.

MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS FOR SHIKARRIES—
Single Barrel ..... Rs. 30, cash.
Double ..... Rs. 50, cash.

TREACHER'S ROOK RIFLES—
Single Barrel, Breech Loading Rook or Rabbit Rifle, 380 bore, side Lever, Snap action, Superior finish, with Brass Rod complete. Price Rs. 30, cash.

TREACHER'S BRITISH "BULL DOG" REVOLVER—
Five Chambers, 450 bore, Blued Steel Barrel, &c. Price Rs. 36, cash.
Ditto ditto, Plated, Rs. 40, cash.

TREACHER'S "ARMY AND NAVY" REGULATION REVOLVER—
Six Chambers, 450 bore, Self-Extracting Rebounding Hammer, etc., Blued Steel Barrel, &c. Price Rs. 80, cash.
Ditto ditto Plated, Rs. 85, cash.
Ditto ditto 455 bore, Blued, Rs. 20.
Ditto ditto Plated Rs. 95.

Oak Cases and Fittings for Revolvers, Rs. 16 each.
Leather Sling Holster Cases and Pouch, Rs. 11 each.

TREACHER'S "GEM" AIR GUNS—
Stout Steel Barrel, with Plated Mounts, complete with 200 Slings, ¼ doz. Darts and Dart Extractor. Price Rs. 30, cash.
Spare Slings, Rs. 2-4 per box.
Do. Darts, Rs. 1-12 per packet.
Spare Springs, Re. 1-8 each.

(For further particulars apply personally, or write for Illustrated Catalogue.)

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ART CRETONNES
JUST OPENED OUT.
NEWEST
TAPESTRY AND FLORAL
DESIGNS.
PRICES FROM
6 *As. to Re.* 1-4 *per yard.*

WATSON & Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873.
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

LUND & BLOCKLEY,
CLOCK AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS
BY SPECIAL WARRANT
TO HER MAJESTY
QUEEN VICTORIA OF ENGLAND
AND
EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CLOCKS ..... from ... Rs. 10 to 10,000
WATCHES ..... " Rs. 10 to 10,000
JEWELLERY (Gold London made) various articles from Rs. 10 to 10,000
ELECTRO-PLATE (Best Sheffield) various articles from Rs. 5 to 1,000
TABLE CUTLERY, &c. &c.
ALL MARKED AT
LONDON CASH PRICES.

TERMS 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT
FOR READY MONEY.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES
FREE ON APPLICATION.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS,
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, THE INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS, &c. &c.,
AND MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY TOWER CLOCK AND CHIMES.

MANUFACTORY	INDIAN BRANCHES,	AND AT
Little Pulteney Street, LONDON.	FORT, BOMBAY.	12 Pall Mall LONDON.

AND
EAST STREET POONA.

JUST PUBLISHED,
Price Rs. 2-6.

THE FIRST EMPRESS OF THE EAST.
A Story in dramatic form.
BY
CAMERON MACDOWALL,
Author of "Lady Margaret's Sorrows," &c., &c.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The language is full of vigour."—*England, the Primrose Chronicle.*

"Replete with fine feeling, noble thoughts and dainty imagery."—*The People.*

"The conception is bold."—*United Service Gazette.*

"From the first page to the last, there is no cessation of interest."—*Literary World.*

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes an fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DEFRIES' PATENT SAFETY LAMPS,

FOR BURNING MINERAL OILS WITHOUT DANGER OR SMELL.

THEY GIVE A MORE POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT LIGHT THAN HAS BEEN HERETOFORE OBTAINABLE FROM KEROSINE OIL LAMPS.

MANUFACTURED on a newly patented principle, which ensures the maximum light with the minimum consumption of Oil. Well and strongly made, thoroughly finished in every detail. They are easily and safely operated, durable, and economical, yet powerful, always reliable, and unquestionably the most successful Lamp yet presented to the Public. Full instructions as to trimming, &c., with each Lamp. If they are followed a brilliant, steady and mellow light will be the result.

SAFETY TABLE LAMP, handsome burnished brass Pedestal, complete with Globe and Chimney. Rs. 25.

SAFETY TABLE LAMP, rich flute and ball pattern. The oil Reservoir takes out leaving the base to be used as a flower vase. Rs. 22-8.

SAFETY TABLE LAMP, very handsome Bohemian Glass Pedestal, richly gilt and shaded colours, Old Gold or Blue, Brass Oil Reservoir, and No. 1 Burner (equal to 43 candle power) complete with Globe and Chimney, Rs. 33.

SAFETY TABLE LAMP, ditto, ditto on 4 feet Cauldron shape, rose, old gold, &c., complete with Globe and Chimney, Rs. 30.

SAFETY TABLE LAMP, handsome pierced burnished brass work Pedestal, Reservoir solid brass, strong and well made. Rs. 50.

SAFETY TABLE LAMP, plain solid brass, suitable for district use, Globe ornamented. Rs. 16.

SWING SAFETY LAMP, entirely metal with top Reflector, suitable for hall or entrance, strong and well made. Rs. 13-8.

Do. do. bronzed. Rs. 10-8.

SAFETY SUSPENSION LAMP, open brass work brass. Reservoir solid brass, ornamented large opal glass Reflectors, suitable for lighting a large room. Admirable as a Billiard Table Lamp. Rs. 68, 75, 80.

SAFETY SUSPENSION LAMP, ornamental Brass Reservoir, Chains, &c., with opal shade, No. 1 Burner (equal to 43 candle power) Rs. 27.

SAFETY SUSPENSION LAMP, ditto ditto complete with Globe and Chimney, Rs. 16.

SAFETY WALL LAMPS from Rs. 9-8.

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BEER AND STOUT.

WE desire to call attention to the undermentioned brands. We are sole Agents in this Presidency for them. We recommend them as being in every way suitable for India.

READ BROTHERS' BOTTLING.

BASS'S ALE, "Dog's-head" bottling—
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INDIA PALE ALE, "Revolver" brand—
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Per case of 6 dozen pints ..... " 24 0 "
Per hogshead of about 54 gallons ..... " 60 0 "

WILLIAM McEWAN.

INDIA PALE ALE—
Per hogshead of about 54 gallons ..... " 60 0 "

PILSENER BEER.

FRUSCHOPPEN, our own selection—
Per case of 3 dozen quarts ..... " 17 4 "
Per case of 6 dozen pints ..... " 24 0 "

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CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
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BY APPOINTMENT AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

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STUDIO decidedly the coolest one in the Presidency. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Portraiture.

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IS THE "SALISBURY" MADE WITH THE FINEST IMPORTED JAVA TOBACCO,

BY SPENCER AND Co.,

At their Factory in Trichinopoly, by experienced workmen.

IT IS
Havannah-shaped, 6 inches long, put up in neat Cedar wood boxes of 50.
Price Rs. 2-8 per box.
Four boxes or 200 cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1
or
Twenty boxes containing 1,000 cigars can be delivered at any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee* for Rs. 185.

THE
"BEACONSFIELD"
is equally good.
Made from precisely the same tobacco.
Manufactured in three sizes to suit different tastes.
Packed in neat Cedar wood boxes of 100.

No. 1. 4½ inches	long	Rs. 3-0 per box
No. 2. 4 "	" (thin)	2-12 do.
No. 3. 3½ "	" (thin)	2-8 do.

The following quantities of each can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1:
3 Boxes of No. 1, 4 Boxes of either No. 2 or 3, or
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THE
"GOLD MOHUR"
is a mild Havannah-shaped cigar.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco
in boxes of 100.
No. 1, Rs. 16 per 1,000. No. 2, Rs. 13 per 1,000
3 Boxes No. 1, or 4 Boxes No. 2
can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,
or
1,000 cigars to any address in Great Brita *free of all charge to addressee.*
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THE
"SIESTA"
is a rather fuller flavoured cigar, with reed.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco
in boxes of 100.
Rs. 15 per 1,000.
300 of these cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,
or
4,000 Cigars to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee* for Rs. 117-8.

SPENCER AND CO.,
MADRAS, BANGALORE AND OOTACAMUND.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNAC.

SHIPPED in five qualities, each older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.

Four stars..Rs. 41-0. Three stars..Rs. 36-0.
Two stars ... " 33-0. One star ... " 30-0.
Monogram Rs. 27-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.

The Brandies are supplied in Wood and in Jars containing two and four gallons.

RINGS & PRECIOUS GEMS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, in bringing their new and varied assortment of DIAMOND & OTHER GEM RINGS more prominently before the Public, beg to intimate that the GEMS used by them are of the very best quality and obtained direct from the Cutters in AMSTERDAM, with whom they have recently entered into special arrangements by which rare GEMS of the highest class are received regularly, and they are enabled to offer them at cheaper rates than they have been hitherto offered to the public.

Diamond	Half Hoop	Claw-set	Rings	Diamond and Ruby	Rings
Diamond	do. do.	Gipsy	do.	Diamond and Sapphire	
Diamond	3 Brilliants	Claw-set	do.	Diamond and Emerald	
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Diamond	do. do.	Gipsy	do.	Diamond and Pearl	

AND ANY OTHER COMBINATION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts ..... Rs. 33 0 Cash, Rs. 36 0 Credit,
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FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 24; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

We are now executing
ORDERS FOR PROVIDING
Against the Exigencies of the
MONSOON.
PROVISIONS AND ALL HOUSE STORES,
WINES, BEERS, WATERS,
&c., &c.,
Of Best Qualities only supplied and at the most Moderate Prices,
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST PERFORMANCE!
LAST PERFORMANCE!
GAIETY THEATRE,
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 7TH MAY 1887,
VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY,
MR. K. N. KABRAJI'S NEW GUJARATI PLAY,
BHOLES JAN,
POSITIVELY FOR THE LAST TIME.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to 25th instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. W. TUCKER,
Manager.
Bombay, 6th May 1887.

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted by the Administrator-General and of estates which have come under his charge.
FRANCIS SALVADOR SEQUEIRA, late Butler to the Freemasons Hall Committee, deceased.
ALIMED ADAM, late of Bombay Hallai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant.
J. E. WEINGARTNER, late a Driver in the employ of the North-Western State Railway Company.
BOOVAZI JAWAR MAHOMED, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant.
GEORGE F. KENNEDY, late Head Clerk to the Executive Engineer, Harsal Division, Sind-Pishin State Railway.
ANDREW WILLIAMSON, late in the employ of the Sind-Pishin State Railway Company.
WILLIAM DOERR, late European Assistant in the employ of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Company, Bombay.
KHIMJEE VUSSONJEE, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
GUNGA, woman, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the above-named Estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.
L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator-General.
Admr. Genl's Office, High Court, Bombay, 7th May 1887.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.
AT OOTACAMUND, NILGIRIS.
Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Madras,
Messrs. OAKES and Co.
Will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Assembly Rooms, OOTACAMUND, at 12 o'clock noon, on THURSDAY, 2nd June 1887,
WESTLAKE,
the property of the late Advocate-General of Madras.
THE House is exquisitely situated above the Lake at Ootacamund, is throughly well built and in perfect repair. It has iron roof and consists, besides the two Entrance Halls, Drawing Room and Dining Room, Library or Study, three large Bedrooms, three Dressing Rooms, five Bath Rooms, Store-room, Pantry, Kitchen and excellent Out-door Offices. There is also a small detached Bungalow.
The Building Accommodation is ample and there are Cow Shed and Poultry House.
The Demesne (27·07) acres is tastefully laid out and richly wooded. The purchaser would be able to realize a considerable sum immediately by the sale of timber. There are believed to be 15,000 Blue Gum Trees, 17,000 Cinchona Trees, 330 Acacias, 450 Ornamental Trees and an Orchard with a large number of Apple and Pear Trees.
The property is Freehold. The House will be sold furnished and immediate possession will be given.
For inspection of Title Deeds and further particulars apply to MESSRS. OAKES & Co.,
Ootacamund.

NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received by the Ordnance Officer, in charge Arsenal, Madras, up to 2nd June 1887, and opened at 12 noon on the 3rd June 1887 for the SUPPLY of IRON and STEEL of different sizes and descriptions (more or less) to the Madras Arsenal up to 31st March 1888. The term "more" to include supply of same, if required, up to 25 per cent. in excess of original tender.
Sizes and descriptions can be obtained on application to the Ordnance Officer, Madras.
Tenders will only be received on printed forms procurable for 3 annas from the Office of Ordnance Officer, Madras.
Tenders should be accompanied by a Bank Receipt on account of deposit of Rs. 5 per cent. as earnest money, which deposit will be returned on execution of the Contract Deed or rejection of the Tender.
Tenders not complying with these conditions will be rejected. The accepted Tenderer will enter into an agreement. In the event of his failing to take it up his earnest money will be forfeited.
On the failure of contract it shall be competent for the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, to confiscate the whole or any part of the Security Deposit to Government at his own discretion.
Parties tendering are requested to give their address in full.
The rates are required for the Iron and Steel delivered at Madras.
J. F. FISHER, Lieut.-Col.,
Ordnance Officer in charge, Arsenal, Madras.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the very desirable TOP-FLOOR above Kemp and Co., on Cumballa. Apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW on MALABAR HILL, Rent moderate. Apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, a TOP-FLOOR in Hornby Row. It is entirely open to Sea Breeze and commands a most charming view of Malabar Hill. Apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, very desirable APARTMENTS in Elphinstone Circle. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

MASON'S COCAINE.
Solution of Bromhydrate of Cocaine promptly checks SEA-SICKNESS,
Dyspepsia arising from nervous Gastric irritation, Huskiness and Loss of Voice,
Inflamed Throat,
Sore Mouth and Spongy Gums,
SICKNESS DURING PREGNANCY.
Externally for—
BURNS, SHARP LOCAL PAINS & NEURALGIA.
It is used for producing LOCAL INSENSIBILITY and arresting morbid action of the mucous membranes of the THROAT and STOMACH without injurious after-effects.
Per box, Rs. 2.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOLDEN HAIR WASH.
PERFECTLY HARMLESS.
THIS preparation quickly changes the Hair to any shade of the Flaxen or Golden hue so much admired.
Per Case, Rs. 2-8.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CARBOLIC MOUTH-WASH.
An Essential Requisite for the Toilet.
Heals all Diseases of the Gums.
Disinfects Decayed Teeth.
An Excellent Gargle for Sore Throat.
An Unparalleled Mouth-wash.
A Purifier of Foul Breath.
A Specific for Tooth-ache.
Per bottle, Ans. 12.
COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MADON'S
COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION
WITH
LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
USED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTIES.
MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is a known specific remedy for Wasting Diseases arising through any cause.
MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has been used with great success in cases of defective Assimilation, Cough and Consumption.
MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, and chiefly in those presumed to depend upon the Debility of the Stomach, and other diseases caused through Defective Nutrition.
MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., never fails to cure Rickets in Children.
MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is entirely free from the disgusting smell and taste of Cod-Liver-Oil, is miscible in water, milk or coffee.
MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is taken readily by children and females and delicate patients without the least repugnance.
Re. 1, per bottle.
"Your COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has done my patient a great deal of good."
"The COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., was given to a young boy with weak heart. I am glad to say he is improving. The boy takes it without the least dislike. I therefore herewith convey my heartfelt thanks."
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, POONA AGENCY.
FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
and for all other publications issuing from this office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CALADIUMS.—Fine large plants in full growth, distinct varieties from Rs. 12 per dozen, will travel safely by rail.—THOMAS BROMLEY, Importer of Plants, Mahim, Bombay.

WANTED, a good COMPOUNDER. Apply to TREACHER & Co., Ld., Byculla.

TO MILL-OWNERS.—The Advertiser, a respectable young man, well up in Carding and Spinning, and who has made Ring Spinning his Speciality, is now open to an engagement. Address "R.," care of this paper.

WANTED, by a Continental firm, EUROPEAN MANAGER for Bombay. Must be thoroughly acquainted with all kinds of imports to India. Applications, stating full details, references, previous and present employments, to be sent to "MARTIN," care of this paper. Only First Class Business References in Bombay need apply.

SELLING OFF!!! Our PIANO STOOLS, (English made) with Morrocco Cover and Revolving Screw, for only Rs. 6-12. Price never known in India. Apply sharp.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO-DAY'S ICES.—Mango, Pineapple, Vanilla and Rose; also Wines and Spirits of the best quality. To be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street.

VERY STRONG, Fast, Quiet PEGU PONY, FOR SALE. Believed to be sound. Cost price Rs. 415. Open to trial. First reasonable offer will be accepted. Address to BATLIWALLA'S, Matoonga Dispensary, Dadur, Bombay.

DOLLAND'S MICROSCOPES and OBJECTS. Apply LEATHES & Co., 13, Forbes Street.

DOLLAND'S POCKET THERMOMETERS, in case, complete, Rs. 10. Apply LEATHES & Co., 13, Forbes Street.

BENNETT'S AUCTION.—PIGEONS, GEESE, FOWLS, for SALE TO-DAY, 7th inst.

FOLDING CANARY and PARROT CAGES, Latest Novelties, First time imported in Bombay. Collection worth buying. PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 35, Medow Street.

TO LET, at Tardeo, Bellasis Road, TOP-FLOOR, or the whole BUNGALOW, with Out-houses and Garden. Apply to DORABJEE COWASJEE DAVUR, Tardeo.

ROOMS TO LET, on Ground-Floor, at the New White House, Colaba Causeway, near Apollo Bunder, suitable for a Married Couple. Apply on the premises.

TO-DAY'S ICES—PISTACHIO and STRAWBERRY Cream, Rosewater Ice, Wine and Spirits, Wholesale and Retail. Ham, Bacon and Cheese as. 12 per lb. MORENAS & Co., General Merchants.

APARTMENTS, with comfortable BOARD, to be had in a pleasantly situated Bungalow in Bellasis Road, under the personal supervision of a Lady. Reference Messrs. Wm. WATSON and Co., 32, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES have won awards and thousands of test medals from all parts of the world. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla, No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

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CAVALRY SWARMS. By Lieut.-Colonel G. C. Hogg, Commandant, Poona Horse. To be had at THACKER'S. Price Rs. 2.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

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DAHLIA ROOTS, finest double, 16 different sorts by name, for Rs. 10.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

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ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Gujerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at *Dufter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

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TO BE LET, ON HIRE, an old famous commodious HOTEL, with two premises, situate at Byculla, in a cool place. Apply "A. B." care of this paper.

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CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 15, Meadow Street, Fort.

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CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES for offices, travelling, hall, &c., from Rs. 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20 and upwards.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, 6, Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, at BENNETT and Co.'s Auction on SATURDAY, a Chesnut Arab GELDING, height 14·3, Age 6 years, Perfect Charger, has been through Riding School and Bombay Light Horse.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

WANTED.—An Active and Energetic MANAGER for a Flour Mill. European, with Milling Experience preferred. Good knowledge of "Hindoostani" imperative. Address "MILLER," care of this paper.

AUSTRALIAN POTATOES, APPLES, PEARS, GRAPES, CHEESE, PURE HOG'S LARD, and GERMAN SAUSAGES, Fresh by Fortnightly Mail Steamer. Orders registered. WM. WATSON & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

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PEARSE and Co. are the SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for the ROYAL HUNGARIAN WINES, from BUDA FESTH. Orders are being registered.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
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LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
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BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
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AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
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HARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MACQUHINS and Co.
AGENTS FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

THE WATERBURY
[Guaranteed for One Year].
A PERFECT TIMEKEEPER.
RUNS 36 HOURS WITH ONE WINDING.
REGULATES TO A MINUTE A MONTH.
RARELY GETS OUT OF ORDER.
REPAIRS NEVER EXCEED ONE RUPEE.

THE WATERBURY
[Guaranteed for One Year].
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THE WATERBURY
[Guaranteed for One Year].
RELIABLE. BIRMINGHAM POST:—"Keeps accurate time, and is a good-looking and handy watch."
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GLASGOW CITIZEN:—"A good timekeeper."

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[Guaranteed for One Year].
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THE WATERBURY
[Guaranteed for One Year].
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Rs. 8-8. NEWCASTLE LEADER:—"We have tried it alongside a twenty-five pounder, and the one kept as near St. Nicholas as the other. We know no higher praise than this."
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THE WATERBURY
[Guaranteed for One Year].
Unsolicited Testimonials from all part of India received daily.
HANDSOME. *Nov. 16th, 1886. Asstt Supdt., Vepery.*
After more than two years' experience, I have much pleasure in testifying to the worth of the Waterbury Watch. For its price it is a wonderfully good watch, and will, I feel confident, be appreciated by the Madras public, to whom it is now being introduced for the first time.
G. W. FIRTH.
Rs. 8-8. Mr. F. G., Egmore, Madras, writes to us:—"I see you are advertising the Waterbury Watch for sale at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 8-8, and I feel that I must write and tell you what I think of the Waterbury watch. I bought one about a year ago, from a Calcutta Agent, for Rs. 11-4-0, and I have used it regularly ever since. It is a most accurate timekeeper, and is still as good as new, in appearance as well as working. I have had no trouble of any kind with it, and can recommend it as an excellent timekeeper (to the minute), and a cheap and durable watch. Several friends of mine have also invested in these watches, and they all speak of it as a *pucka* good article."

THE WATERBURY
[Guaranteed for One Year.]
SELDOM GETS OUT OF ORDER. Convalescent Depôt,
Kasauli,
Punjab.
3-12-86.
Rs. 8-8. GENTLEMEN,
Kindly send 2 Waterbury Watches, of each, to the following persons:—
Since I got my watch it has kept excellent time and it is the admiration of all who have seen it both for look and cheapness. If you will send me some bills I will be most happy to circulate them amongst the men of the depôt. It is a pity they are not more widely known because a watch like the Waterbury has been sold cheap in India. I regularly mind with one of Beacon's 6 Guinea Livers and now it is not a second out either way with it.
I now remain,
Yours faithfully,
URBIN MILLS,
Corpl. 3rd Division Guards.

THE WATERBURY
[Guaranteed for One Year.]
EASILY REPAIRED. GENTLEMEN,—The other day I was shown a watch by Babu Peary Mohun Ghosal, the private clerk of H. E. Hedgeland, Esq., of the O. & R. Railway. He spoke in highest terms about the watch, and said the Waterbury Watch was the best of all the so-called cheap and accurate watches of the day. So I have been persuaded to write to you for one by V. P. Post to the following address:—
Khoosi Ram Mistry.
Rs. 8-8. E. W. MILLS,
Dhariwal.
February 18, 1887.
MY DEAR SIR,
. . . . . The four Watches we have got here are going very well and give perfect satisfaction. As far as my own is concerned, it has not varied one minute since the third day after I got it. I have been in the watch repairing trade 10 years before coming out here, and I can safely say that I never came across anything so good and at so cheap a price. Please send me two more in good order by V. P. P., and oblige.
Yours truly,
JOHN W. LEE.

THE WATERBURY
[Guaranteed for One Year.]
CHEAP. *The HINDU of the 15th Nov. 1886 says*:—We are indebted to Messrs. Addison and Co., the well-known firm of Madras, for a silvernickeled cased keyless watch. From a perusal of our advertisements it will be seen that we are of the English Provincial organs have borne testimony to the merits of the Waterbury Watch. The price is only Rs. 8-8, and it is guaranteed for one year. They look remarkably well, and are very cheap.
Rs. 8-8. The BANGALORE DAILY POST of the 27th Nov. says:—Messrs. Drummond and Co., of South Parade, have been appointed Sole Agents for these watches, upon which they must now a great run. The price, Rs. 8-8, should bring them within the reach of all, and is especially convenient as Xmas presents or prizes.

THE WATERBURY
[Guaranteed for One Year.]
SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION. The BANGALORE SPECTATOR of 27th November says:—Messrs. Drummond and Co., of South Parade, have been appointed Sole Agents for these very popular watches. How they can be sold for Rs. 8-8 is a marvel. They should be especially recommended to soldiers or for Christmas gifts and prizes.
Rs. 8-8. The CEYLON OBSERVER (the leading daily paper in Colombo), says:—"We have seen one of these watches, and we must say that it is a wonderfully cheap article, especially as the Waterbury Company undertake to keep it in repair for a year, except, of course, in cases of accident or ill-usage.

THE WATERBURY
[Guaranteed for One Year.]
PARTS INTER-CHANGEABLE. Insure your life by wearing a Waterbury
Rs. 8-8. The Company undertakes to pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch purchased in India since October 1st, 1886, who may be killed while passenger by accident on any Indian Railway during 1887, the sum of RUPEES ONE THOUSAND

THE WATERBURY
[Guaranteed for One Year].
May be obtained from local agents, from
SOUNDY & Co., Limited, or at the
Office of the Company for India, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
Agents wanted throughout the Country.
Chains in all Patterns for the Waterbury from One to Four Rupees.
Warranted equal to [illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 1, FORBES & WIDOWS STREETS.
SALE OF ILLUMINATION LAMPS, SHIP LAMPS, BATTENS, &c.
Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Prestdency the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., at the Executive Engineer Presidency store-yard, near the Government Dockyard, on the Esplanade, the following:—
Number of variegated coloured glass lamps, globe lamps, bull's eye ship lamps, post and hanging lanterns, battens, &c., will be sold in small convenient lots to suit buyers.
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION AT OUR SALE ROOMS.
One English-built mail-phaeton by Father of Salisbury, in perfect order, with lady's folding step and rest back.
One miniature circular-fronted office brougham in good order.
Both the property of a gentleman left for England.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, May 7, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, close to officers' new quarters, the well-kept and handsome Frenchpolished blackwood and teakwood and bamboo, useful household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome solid iron framed sympathetic square pianoforte by Broadwood, nearly new, been in use about 6 months, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Tredore Kraus's table and wall wire proof lamps, oil paintings, Brussels and Cumbay carpets, choice plants in pots, &c., the property of Captain J. S. FRITH, the same comprises rich illy pattern glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea service, best assorted liquor, pickle and cruet frames, ice pitcher, spoons and forks, eggstand, bedwater curry dishes, butter pot, fruit and fish knives and forks, table and plane candlesticks, tables cutlery, very handsome blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as a set of teakwood squars, tuieseating cane bottomed, 5 piece sideboard, round dumb waiter, single and double screens, a handsome drawing-room inlaid set in 10 pieces, handsome inlaid chiffoniers, cabinets and wall brackets with mirror glasses, corner whatnots, drawing room, pier, side, oval, writing and Madras pattern dressing and washhand tables with or without marble tops, invalid's-room easy, rocking, folding, straight, cane easy, American and Madras patt'rn arm chairs, tatstead with mirror base, iron and teakwood bedsteads, chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, brass bound cot, dressing and cheval glasses, wardrobes, with mirror glass door, English dressing stand, glass door book case, reclining sofa, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, a first-rate Schiedmayer square pianoforte, pianoforte, music book stand, and three light hanging lamps, bath, cutlery and cook-room furniture, copper utensils, choice plants in pots, &c., &c.
Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY next, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—
10 cases grey shirtings,
10 " choices,
5 cases prints,
1 case table and dessert spoons and forks,
1 box-3 Cases of Bonfort champagne,
25 cases each 3 dos Pilsener beer,
10 " scarlet dye,
2 " Napoleon Price and Co.'s assorted scents, consisting of damask rose, jockey club, frangipani, verbina, rose, sandlewood, spina rose, violet rose, &c.,
12 " assorted scented soap,
3 " people mixed biscuits.
On account and at the risk of Goolamally Jeewanjee,
250 cases bar soap.
On account and at the risk of Mahomed Ismail,
20 cases scented soap.
On account of the concerned,
D H A—151—1 case colored braiding.
On account of the concerned,
J S & O B—3356—1 case hawsands, walking sticks and whips.
By order of Messrs. C. B. Rigold and Bergman and on account at the risk of K. K. Pudumjee,

B	B	111- 20	10 cases each	25 dozen bottles
&	B	91-10	10 "	Eau de Cologne
3574				
&	B	91-10	10 "	25 "

AT 2 P.M.
1 strong light victoria,
1 " pony cart,
1 " office shigram,
2 tricycles,
By order of the Administrator-General,
1 racing cart by Stephens, horse and harness belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Frank White.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.
On MONDAY, the 9th instant, sale to commence at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood bedstead, sumbdah furniture, plate-ware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, &c., &c., the property of JOHN SMITH, Esq. The same comprises plated plate-ware, dessert and tea services, glazed cruet stand, breakfast companion, egg and pickle frames, tea service, spoons and forks, cutlery, and hand-some dressing-case, dining, pier, dressing and washhand tables, sofa and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy, low, rocking arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, dumb waiter, wardrobe, meat safe, screens, cupboard, iron and teakwood bedsteads, always with mirror glass door, wardrobe, clothes press, child's cot, dressing glasses, an upright grand pianoforte by John Brinsmead & Sons, table and hanging lamps, glass aquarium with fishes, hatstand, pictures, table ornaments, flower vases, Brussels Persian and Cumbay carpets, bath and dispense room furniture, &c.
Property on view.
SALE OF VALUANT LAND IN THE BAPTY ROAD CLOSE TO BAPTY'S FLOUR MILL.
Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction in the premises on TUESDAY the 10th May at 4 p.m., the undermentioned piece of land belonging to the estate of the late Hajee Ally Mahomed Hajee Mahomed viz.
All the piece of ground land containing by admeasurement 0 square yards or thereabouts and situate at or near Bapty Road without the Fort of Bombay registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 2310 new No. 1628 and new survey No. 1-6918 and 6932. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, sale to commence at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Elphinstone Circle, on the top floor of the house occupied by Messrs Lang Muir & Co., the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome table lamps, pictures, &c., the property of T. B. Ash, Esq.
Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.
SALE of Valuable Landed Property in Cowajee Patell Tank road, without the Fort.
On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagee, Mr. Tadkeshwar Mowjee and Mowjee Callian, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Amut Ishuree alias Ramchandra Khiy Saunderey, and his wife Camibai (since deceased) and three infant sons, Name Amrute, Pandooring Anunta and Jeggonath Anunt, by their father and natural guardian, the said Amrute Ramchandra Khiy on of the power of sale given in the instruments of Mortgage, dated the 23rd day of December 1885 and for other charges, and the 5th day of January 1886, the following valuable property, viz:
All that piece of pension and tax land, together with the messuage or dewelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the southern side of Cowajee Patell Tank Road, in the sub-district of Fort containing by admeasurement 164 and 8-10ths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 47 and New Survey No. 974, and assessed in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. formerly under No. 48, then under No. 83 and now under No. 940 bounded on the east by the property of Dossa Mujee, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the south by the late Cowasjee Pestell Tank Road, and on the north by the property of Laxman Ramjee and Shaloo Ramjee, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, May 7, 1887.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE BOMBAY.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

DIAMOND DYES. DIAMOND DYES. DIAMOND DYES. DIAMOND DYES. DIAMOND DYES. DIAMOND DYES. DIAMOND DYES. DIAMOND DYES. DIAMOND DYES. DIAMOND DYES. DIAMOND DYES. DIAMOND DYES. DIAMOND DYES. DIAMOND DYES. DIAMOND DYES.
ECONOMY IN DRESSING!
Any fabric or fancy article can be easily and perfectly colored to any shade by using the
DIAMOND DYES.
They are the only dyes manufactured with full directions given for coloring WOOL, SILK, and COTTON GOODS. All colors fast and durable. BLACK, BROWN, GARNET, BLUE, SCARLET, CARDINAL RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE GREEN, TERRA COTTA, and 30 other beautiful colors. Each packet will color one to four pounds of goods. If you have never used dyes try these at once. You will be delighted. Price 5d. a packet. 27 colored samples and a pretty story book given free of charge by the dealer.
DIAMOND GOLD, SILVER, BRONZE, and COPPER PAINTS
for gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames, Lamps, Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamental work. Equal to any of the high-priced kinds. Price 5d. a packet.
ARTISTS' BLACK
for Ebonizing Furniture and wooden or metallic articles no other preparation equals the Diamond Artists' Black. One trial will convince any one of its great usefulness. Price of Artist's Black, 5d. a packet.
For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.
WELLS AND RICHARDSON CO.,
56, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E. C.
Trade and Native dealers supplied at wholesale prices by
TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited,
Bombay, Poona and Bangalore.

NOTICES.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their numerous patrons and the public, that their TAILORING BRANCH of business in the Fort will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st May 1887, and their Business House will be REMOVED to the address given hereunder, where all orders for wholesale and retail will be executed with their usual promptitude. Please note the address.
Y. A. LACKA & Co.,
Tra'ailing Kit Warehouse,
Chuckla Street, near Jacksons Musjid, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS AND MILLOWNERS.
WE, the Undersigned, have COMMENCED BUSINESS at the PATENT SLIP ENGINE WORKS, Mazagon, and beg to announce that all classes of Wrought and Cast-Iron and Brass Work will be carefully executed under our own supervision. Estimate given on application.
COUPER & TOSH.
Sole Agents in India for Messrs. Marshall and Thunder's Patent Automatic Spring Metallic Packing.

SIR WM. WEDDERBURN MEMORIAL FUND.
NATIVE Gentlemen desirous of subscribing to the above Fund are requested to send in their Subscription to the Bank of Bombay at their earliest convenience.
PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.
K. T. PELANG.
COWASJEE HORMASJEE.
TRIBHOVANDAS M. NATHOOBHOY.
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, HYDERABAD.
TENDERS FOR IRON WORK.
REFERRING to Advertisement, dated 21st April, Camp Amroti, Berar. Tenders for Iron Work require for a Bridge across the river Poorna in the 19th mile of the Amraoti and Ellichpur Road, notice is hereby given that the TIME of RECEIPT of TENDERS has been EXTENDED to 20th May 1887.
J. CRAIG,
Executive Engineer, East Berar Division.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, HYDERABAD.
TENDERS FOR IRON WORK.
TENDERS are invited for the supply and erection of the IRON WORK required for a Bridge SEVEN SPANS of 80 feet across the River Poorna, in the 19th mile of the Amraoti-Ellichpur Road, Berar.
Description and approximate quantities of the Iron Work required are given below:—
MAIN GIRDERS.
Lattice of best Staffordshire iron, Rivets of Lowmoor iron ..... } 200 tons.
Rolled Beams ..... 50 tons.
CROSS GIRDERS.
FLOORING PLATES.
Buffle and Westwood's Patent No. 3 ..... 90 tons
Mild Steel Plates and Rolled Plates ..... 2 tons
Copies of Drawings and of Specification will be supplied on application to Undersigned on payment of Rupees 10.
No Tenders will be received after 10th May, 1887, and the Superintending Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
J. CRAIG,
Executive Engineer, East Berar Division.
Amraoti Camp,

1887.

...NOON.

...6h. 32m. p.m.
...1h. 37m. a.m.
...3h. 56?m. a.m.
...10h. 11?m. a.m.

...un-set.	H.	M.	High Water.	H.	M.	Low Water.
	22	11	10m	4	43m	
		11	55 a.	5	58 a.	
	22	11	50m	5	22m	
		11	55 a.	5	58 a.	
	23		——	6	3m	
		0	40 a.	6	43 a.	
	0	23	0	36m	6	43m
		1	22 a.	7	39 a.	
	0	23	1	13m	7	24m
		2	6 a.	8	17 a.	
	0	24	1	1m	8	6m
		2	54 a.	9	15 a.	
	0	24	2	47m	8	54m
		3	47 a.	10	35 a.	

...day, 4th instant.

...Y.

...nics' Institute, Parel,

...olle Bunder, 8-30 p.m.

...ng vessels arrived yes-...Cardiff; Bhownagar ...Basreh.

...vessels sailed yester-...coast and Calcutta; ...achi; Peshawur (s), ...s, &c.; and Methley

...preach in the Cathedral

...the temple of Kaleka...held this day, and will ...days.

...One of Messrs. Cook's ...ublight excursions in this ...evening.

THE MUNICIPALITY.—Dr. ... Registrar of Births and ...district, has been appointed ...ct to the Bombay Municipality, in suc...ssor to Dr. B. D. Burjorji.

...RODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—...d tonnage in goods traffic on the B. B. ...ilway for the week ending the 16th April ...0,247 maunds, and decrease in money

CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.—Mr. A. W. ...Bovey, the newly-appointed Acting Chief ...ency Magistrate, took charge of his office from ...r. Cooper yesterday after office hours. Mr. ... proceeded to England by yesterday's mail ...mer on furlough.

BOMBAY HOMŒPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this institution during the month of April was 1,238; consisting of 644 males, 332 females and 262 children, out of which 856 were Hindus, 372 Parsees and 10 Mussalmans, the daily average being 40·266.

ALFRESCO ENTERTAINMENT.—The fourth anniversary of the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian Society was celebrated last evening by an alfresco entertainment in the Victoria Gardens. Amusements of every conceivable kind were provided, and the celebration was an unqualified success, pecuniarily and otherwise.

UNIVERSITY ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.—We are asked to inform members of the Senate that sheets for their signature to this address will lie at the University office from Saturday the 7th to Saturday the 14th, immediately after which last date the address will be despatched through the Government of Bombay for submission to her Majesty.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H. H. the Nawab of Banganpolle, accompanied by a few followers, arrived at the Victoria Terminus yesterday by the Raichore mail train from Madras. The Nawab drove to a bungalow in Chinchpoogoly, which he has taken as a temporary residence.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Cannunteepoora, 10th Street, touching the death of Lutchmeebai, aged 55 years. Deceased on the 30th ultimo sustained injuries to her right foot by having been knocked down by a private conveyance passing along Bellasis Road. Tetanus supervening the injury, she died on Thursday night. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ROBBING CHILDREN OF ORNAMENTS.—Dwarkoo Nathoo and Baudajee Balloo, living at Haines Road, reported that whilst their daughters, aged 4 and 3½ years, respectively, were playing in the street, on the 4th instant, a Hindoo, of dark complexion and wearing a red waistcoat, took the children to the back of the houses on that road, and removed their ornaments, consisting of silver armlets, anklets, and wristlets.

MUSIC AT PAREL.—The band of the B. B. and C. I Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music at their Mechanics' Institute, Parel, at 5 p.m. this evening:—

March	Daring	Newton.
Intermezzo	Bohemian Echoes	Scholes.
Overture	Symphonia	Victor Briot.
Waltz from Op.	The Mikado	Pucalossi.
Cantata	Salutation	Ernest Villius.
Polka	Excursion	Scholes.

ACCIDENT TO THE LANCASHIRE WITCH.—The commander of the s.s. Yesso arrived here reports having passed the yacht Lancashire Witch in the Red Sea, off Jebel Tier, with the propeller damaged. Beyond this she reported all well, and was proceeding to Suez under sail. The Lancashire Witch, which is the property of Messrs. James, it will be remembered, put into Bombay about a month ago.

THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The following resolution, omitted from our report of the proceedings of the company published yesterday, was passed at the meeting of shareholders held on Thursday last:—Proposed by Mr. Goolam Hoosein Yacoob, seconded by Mr. Oomedram Pranshunker, and carried, "That the accounts of the New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company (in liquidation) having been finally closed, all the books, papers, and documents of the said company be handed over by the liquidator to the Prince of Wales Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited."

A NEGLIGENT ACT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Shaik Mohideen Shaik Essut, a winchman of the s. s. Accomac, was brought up on remand and charged with causing hurt to a stevedore's labourer named Eya Rajoo, on the 3rd instant. The accused, without any warning, lowered a bale of cotton down into the hold of that vessel by the run. It fell upon the complainant, who was below stowing cargo, whereby he sustained injuries. On the charge of negligence being proved against the accused, the Magistrate fined him Rs. 10, and awarded Rs. 7 of the fine to be paid to the injured man as compensation.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Mr. Lova Monuser, living at Customs House Road, reported to the police, on Thursday, the theft of Rs. 310 in currency notes and silver from a drawer in his table. The complainant's ... servant, named Antone Jackey, who has since absconded, is believed to have committed the theft.—Captain Buck, of the s. s. Methley Hall, lying in the Prince's Dock, reported to the police the theft of Rs. 35 in currency notes from the drawer of a cabins in his cabin on Thursday. The captain's servant, ... since absconded, is named Akbar Ali, who has ... theft. ... suspected to have committed the ...

A MISSING CASE OF DYNAMITE.—Messrs. ... Gahagan and Co. reported to the police, that a case, ... ent of 50lb. of dynamite was missing from a consignment ... to 371 cases, while being conveyed on cooley heads ... the Antop Hill Magazine, on the 26th ultimo. The complainant's contractor states that he received 371 cases from the s. s. Beresford, and conveyed the same in a boat with the hatches closed and under lock and key, the same being in charge of police constable No. 1220 W, and on being counted by Messrs Gahagan's peccadum and the contractors' maccadum in the magazine, one case was found missing.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS AT KARACHI.—The branch of the Bombay Society for the "Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" which was founded here in 1878, and which for a few years certainly did good in mitigating an evil only too prevalent in this country, appears to have fallen into a state of abeyance. No report seems to have been published for two or three years past, the president, Mr. Erskine, the vice-president and more than half the general committee have left the station, and the work of a useful institution is left undone. Complaints from time to time of cruelty inflicted on dumb and defenceless creatures are still unhappily too often preferred in these columns, to permit us to suppose that the Society has perished because there has been nothing for it to do. We desire, therefore, to invite the attention of the community to the subject, with a view to the revival of some active efforts of the benevolent in the cause which the institution was founded to maintain, and which cannot fail to have the sympathy of the public at large.—*Sind Times*.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN SIND.—The following are extracts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Karachi Port Trust, held on the 27th April:—Read letter, dated 22nd April 1887, from the chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Karachi, stating that the members of the Chamber have decided to represent to Government the desirability of constructing two lines of railway, one from the town of Shawalpore on the Indus Valley State Railway along the left bank of the Sutlej to a point on the Rewari-Ferozpore line, and the other from the town of Hyderabad, Sind, through Umarkote and Southern Rajpootana to the town of Pachpadra in the Jodhpore State, and requesting information as to the nature of the country to be traversed, the products, population and trade of the districts through which the said lines will pass, and also any arguments which would add weight to the Chamber's proposals. Resolution:—The Port Trust will heartily join the Chamber of Commerce in any representation that they propose to be made to Government with reference to the importance of constructing lines of railway one from the town of Shawalpore on the Indus Valley State Railway along the left Bank of the Sutlej to a point on the Rewari-Ferozpore line and the other from the town of Hyderabad, Sind, through Umerkote and Southern Rajpootana to the town of Pachpadra in the Jodhpore State, and the Trust will, moreover, submit a separate memorial on the subject to Government.

EDUCATION OF CHIEFS AND SIRDARS.—On Wednesday last, a pan-supari entertainment was given in the Joshee Hall, Poona, to Shripant Bapu Sahab Kurundwadkar. The Chief of Kurundwad expressed a desire to learn the views of the accomplished gentleman (present in the hall) regarding the way in which instruction was imparted to the Chiefs, Sirdars and Princes of the country. Rising to respond, Mr. Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh said that students from the Rajkumar College, instead of following the religion of their forefathers, or the advice of the experienced persons forming their Durbars, adopted European manners and customs. Some of them had become so independent, in fact, as to make it a rule to eat at the hands of butlers. Mr. Nayaran Bhikaji Joglekar, after praising the various Chiefs of the Kurundwad family for their exemplary virtues and traditions, said that care must be taken to find out the best companions for the Chiefs, Sirdars and Princes during their course of education. Mr. Ranade dwelt at full length on the advantages offered by the Rajkumar College. Mr. Kunte said that the different Chiefs should receive instruction in public schools instead of isolated Rajkumar Colleges. A European gentleman ought to be engaged out of school hours. In many points Mr. Kunte differed from Mr. Ranade and concurred with the views of Messrs Deshmukh and Joglekar. As the evening was far advanced the distinguished guest was allowed to postpone the discussion of the important subject to some date in the rains. The meeting dispersed after the distribution of flowers, rose water, &c., and the Chief left the hall amid many demonstrations of the respect in which he is held.

LECTURE AT THE FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE.—The seventh lecture of the season, under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandli, came off on Tuesday evening at the Framji Cowasji Institute, Mr. K. R. Kama presiding. The subject of the lecture was "Wind," and the subject received skilful treatment at the hands of the lecturer, Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A. Local references, in particular, made the lecture very interesting. After giving a definition of the word "Wind," the lecturer proceeded to explain the cause of the phenomenon generally known as "Wind," namely, the change in the state of the atmospheric or barometric pressure, which, he stated, varied according to the temperature and the quantity of watery vapour in the air. He then described the different instruments for measuring the velocity and pressure of the wind, especially the instrument known as Robinson's anemometer. He explained Beaufort's scale for estimating the force of the wind, and in so doing observed that since the year 1847, when regular observations were commenced at the Colaba Observatory, the greatest velocity of the wind in Bombay was at 4 a. m., on the 2nd of November 1854, a year well known to many old residents of Bombay as the year of the great storm. He added that the barometer had then gone down to 29·182, that is about 2 below the average of the time, and the velocity of the wind was about 100 miles per hour, the pressure being about 50 lbs per square foot. The lecturer then described the phenomena of land and sea breezes, trade winds, monsoons, simoons and other winds, and concluded with a description of Buy Ballot's "Law of the Winds." At the close of the lecture, the president made a few interesting observations suggesting to the lecturer the advisability of arranging next season to take the members of the Mandli to the Colaba Observatory, in order to explain to them more fully the working of anemometers and the other instruments used in the Observatory, thus giving, as it were, a practical lecture on the subject. He thanked the lecturer on behalf of the Mandli for his interesting and instructive discourse.

HIGH COURT.—MAY, 6.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

THE SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY SUIT.

JUGMOHUNDAS MUNGULDAS *v.t.* SIR MUNGULDAS NUTHOOBHOY AND OTHERS.

MR. INVERARITY, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, for Sir Munguldas, moved for an order that his client be permitted to withdraw his petition for leave to appeal to the Privy Council, and for an order that the amount of security deposited by Sir Mungulda be returned; also for an order discharging the order made by the Appeal Court on the 11th February last, except as to the plaintiff's appeal, and to vary it so as to make the increase of allowance only to take effect while the proceedings were stayed.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, for the second and third defendants.

Mr. Starling said he had no objection as to the other side withdrawing the appeal, but he wanted the other portions of the application adjourned until Mr. Justice Bayley sat in the Appeal Court, as his Lordship was acquainted with the particulars.

After some discussion, their Lordships passed the following order:—Order that the first defendant be at liberty to withdraw the appeal to the Privy Council and to have the security deposited returned to him without prejudice to his right to appeal to the Privy Council, against the final decree when made in this suit. The order of the 11th February last, for the payment of interest by the ancestral estate and the first defendant upon the plaintiff's costs, was discharged except so much as related to the plaintiff's withdrawing his appeal, so much as related to the plaintiff's allowance, and so much as related to the costs. The motion so far as it related to discharging the order of the Court of the 11th February 1887, as to plaintiff's allowance and so much as applied to vary that part of the order as drawn by the Prothonotary was adjourned till after the vacation.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

A DISPUTE BETWEEN BROTHERS.

BOMONJEE MUNCHERJEE MODY *v.s.* MERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE MODY.

THE Hon. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, for the defendant. Mr. Macpherson applied that the suit and all matters in difference between the parties, and the state of account between them, and the question of indebtedness by one to the other, and the question of how far they are respectively liable for the business carried on and debts incurred by the firm of Merwanjee Muncherjee Mody and Company, be referred to the arbitration of Mr. C. J. Turner upon certain terms and conditions agreed upon between the parties. Mr. Lang consenting, his Lordship made an order accordingly.

CLAIM FOR SALVAGE SERVICES.

THE BOMBAY AND PERSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY *v.s.* THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

HIS Lordship to-day finally disposed of the case which was heard in March last. The plaintiffs claimed Rs.21,160 for remuneration in respect of salvage services rendered by the company's steamer Henry Balckow to the cargo on board the Government hired transport steamer Chilka in the month of September 1882. Mr. Starling and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Winter and Burder, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lang, instructed by the Government Solicitor, for the Crown. On the 4th September 1882, the Henry Balckow, laden with a cargo of the value of Rs. 1,83,000, was proceeding under sail and steam on her voyage from Aden to Bombay, and sighted a steamer flying signals of distress and firing guns. The former steamer immediately bore down towards the distressed vessel, which proved to be the Chilka, a Government hired transport, laden with camp followers, horses, mules, and stores. She had her screw shaft broken, and was otherwise disabled. It was the time of the south-west monsoon; a high wind was blowing and the seas were running heavy. The Chilka was in imminent danger of drifting on to the Arabian Coast, where the lives of those on board would have been endangered not only by the heavy sea, but also by the hostility of the inhabitants. The value of the horses, mules, and stores on board of her was Rs. 1,23,250, and the followers saved numbered 97. The defence was ... that an agreement had been come to between the ... of the Henry Balckow and the Chilka masters ... September 1882, that the question of on the 4th ... should be left to the agents of the remuneration ... ies to settle. The Henry Balckow respective compa... first proposed to tow the Chilka was unable, as at ... course, had to be changed. towards Aden; and he ... on board the Chilka The value of the animals ... ed by the plaintiffs had been greatly exaggera... satisfied by the tiffs. Their claim had been full... of which sum payment to them of Rs. 37,500, a par... the present was paid by the defendant. Besides, ... His claim was barred by the Statute of Limitations. ... dship was of opinion upon the evidence that the services rendered to the Chilka seemed to ... been provided for by the payment made by the owners of the sum of Rs. 37,500 to the plaintiffs as remuneration. His Lordship was further of opinion that the present claim was barred by the Statute of Limitation; as the claim was of the nature of a contract and the suit ought to have been brought within three years. The learned Judge therefore dismissed the suit with costs.

ARRIVAL OF SIR SALAR JUNG.

YESTERDAY morning, Nawab Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor of Hyderabad, accompanied by Mirza Ismail Khan, his French tutor, Meer Tafsiully Beg, A.-D.-C., Meer Zahandarally Khan, A.-D.-C., Meer Fidaiallly, and about nine followers, arrived at the Bori Bunder by the Raichore mail train en route for Europe. Amongst those present at the station to meet him, were Messrs. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Duddut Dani, Agent to Sawlail Motilall, Kaikobad C. Punthakee, Bomonjee Pereseshaw Solicitor, Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Mehta, Sewjibhoy Nathoo, and some others. Mr. Dinshaw Manacharjee, the Bombay agent to Sir Salar Jung, joined him at Callian and came on to Bombay. Sir Salar Jung then left in a carriage and pair for the Esplanade Hotel, where he rested before going on board the mail steamer.

CLAIM ON A BREACH OF CONTRACT.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. N. Spencer, the Acting Chief Judge, the case the Queen Spinning and Weaving Company *vs.* The Bombay Company, was disposed of. This was an action for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 1,570 from the defendants, in consequence of an alleged breach of contract for supplying coals. Mr. Rustomjee M. Patel appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, for the defendants. After evidence was gone into, his Honour, in disposing of the case, held that although the due date was agreed to by the parties as the 4th of February for the delivery of the coals, as November and December shipment, the defendants were unable to deliver, said by their correspondence they had treated the contract as open till the 12th of February. Mr. Dalal's evidence also went to show that time was extended to that date. As regards the damages the plaintiffs had bought Powell's Duffryn coal at Rs. 31 per ton, and by the contract it was this particular description only that the defendants were bound to supply. This kind of coal was in one hand, and Dadabhoy and Co. had sold it to several parties at Rs. 31. The plaintiffs were forced to pay that rate and were entitled to the full damages. Verdict was given in favour of the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed, Rs. 1,570, and costs Rs. 90.

EXECUTION AT THE COMMON GAOL.

ABDEE HAJEE RAMZAN, after a reprieve of one day, was hanged yesterday morning at half-past seven on the permanent scaffold erected on the Civil Side of the Common Gaol. The short respite granted to the doomed prisoner was owing to his relatives having petitioned his Excellency the Governor to use his prerogative of mercy and commute the sentence to one of transportation for life, it being urged that the murder had been committed under the influence of liquor, and the victim had died four days after she had been assaulted. The reply from Government had not arrived on Thursday morning up to the hour fixed for the execution, and it had therefore to be adjourned. During the course of the morning, however, the reply was received. After inquiry and consideration, his Excellency the Governor saw no reason to interfere with the order which had been passed at the Sessions by the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, and notified to Mr. Mackenzie, the Superintendent of the Gaol, that the sentence of death should be carried out.

The murder for which after a period of fifteen months the law's extreme penalty has once more been enforced, was of the most brutal character, and it would appear had been prompted by jealousy. The evidence adduced at the trial showed that on the night of the 5th of April the murderer visited the house of his mistress, from whom, after a number of years of peaceful life, he had separated himself on account of continual quarrels in relation to her fancied partiality for another caste-fellow. She was what is known as a nautch girl, and was sitting with several other women in the verandah of her house chatting with them, and one or two male friends. Picking a quarrel with her over the old sore point of her favour to the other man, her husband produced an ordinary penknife from his pocket and savagely attacked her with it. He inflicted no less than seventeen serious wounds, and was only prevented from hacking her to death by the bystanders. The unfortunate woman was removed to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital in a dying condition, and there, after lingering for four days, she died. The murderer during his trial maintained an indifferent bearing. In the belief—a belief which it may be said was very prevalent among the natives—that he would escape hanging. At the close of his case in the Sessions, however, the verdict of the jury and the consequent sentence of the Judge rudely shattered his fond delusion. Even then his inherent belief, fostered by his religion, in his *Kismet*, and that he was fated to die, rendered him callous to the end, so much so that he gave little or no support to his relatives, in their endeavours to obtain a commutation of the dread sentence. Even when he learnt that he would be respited for a day pending the reply to the petition on his behalf, he remarked that it was useless as fate was against him, and he had resigned himself to that end. Prior to being conducted to the scaffold from his cell, and while the death-warrant was being read, murmuring a probable prayer, he listened attentively to Mr. Mackenzie, and without any emotion heard that the petition for mercy had been refused. He only desired that his youngest child should be made over to his brother, and then walked firmly to the gallows, escorted by the warders and followed by Dr. G. Y. Hunter, Presidency Surgeon, and the Gaol officials. The unfortunate man during the preparations for the ghastly work uttered not a word, but merely, as the knot was being adjusted and the cap drawn over his face, blindly "salaamed" as far as his pinioned hands allowed. The bolt was drawn by a signal from Mr. Mackenzie, and Mr. Justice Farran's order was executed. Crishna Marroti, a Hindu of the lowest caste was the hangman, and death was almost instantaneous.

The execution, or what could be seen of it, was witnessed by a fairly large but orderly crowd, and by the resident of the houses in the proximity, some of whom perched on their house-tops or on the highest branches of the trees in their compound, in fact in every part which afforded a suitable position. A very large body of police, European and native, under Superintendent Crummy and Acting Superintendent Saunders maintained order in the immediate vicinity of the scaffold. The body of the convict was made over to his brother and caste-fellows.

DIVINE SERVICES.

FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER, MAY 8.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral).—Hymns 7, 315 and 324.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay.—Hymns 256, —265 and 186. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Goss in A.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Thursday, May 12.
7-15 a.m.—Usual Celebration.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE, FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 270, 265 and 193.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 290, 140 and 18.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 138 and 272.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 352, 253 and 25.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 17, 175 and 370.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 238 and 197.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon.—Hymns 290, 240 and 304.

ST. JOHN'S, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Grant Road.

11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. J. S. Stone will preach.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

WESLEYAN METHODIST SERVICES.

Young Man's Christian Association, Apollo Bunder.
6 p.m.—Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck.
The morning Service will be discontinued during the hot season.

Parel Road, Byculla.
9 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Mr. J. J. Staples.
8 a.m.—Sunday School.
Cordial invitation to all.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. City of Canterbury in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces the most lasting, pearly whiteness to the teeth, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a sound, healthy appearance, and delicious fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Floriline" being composed of the purest honey and finest perfumes is delicious to the taste, and the greatest relief and discovery of the age. Price 1s. 6d. All Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sole Proprietors for the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Farring-don-road, London.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.

THE native papers are unanimous in their eulogy of the career in India of Sir W. Wedderburn. The *Jam-i-Jamshed* says that if all the civilians who come out from England were actuated in their actions by the same warm sympathy for the people of this country that had always animated Sir W. Wedderburn, the Government would gain an accession of strength in the affection of the people, to the eternal glory of British rule. This paper wishes that the retiring civilian may long be spared to continue in England his exertions on behalf of the people of India. The *Bombay Samachar* joins in a similar wish, and observes that the love and respect of the natives for Sir W. Wedderburn have been the result of his invariable courtesy and gentleness, and his never-failing desire to promote the interests of the masses of this country.

A COMPLAINT.

A LETTER signed by two Parsees and one Hindoo appears in the *Bombay Samachar*, complaining that a Parsee recently came to their shops, and representing that a memorial was about to be sent to Government praying for the appointment of a native as Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate in the place of Mr. Cooper, who was going away on leave, asked for their signatures. They had readily given their signatures, but they subsequently discovered that they had been led into a mistake by a false representation.

THE PARSEE TIGER-SLAYER.

The *Jam-i-Jamshed* says:—It is deplorable that we can scarcely find in the Parsee community a sportsman so bold as Mr. Hormusji Kotwal, who has killed altogether more than a hundred tigers. We admit that a good deal of the feebleness and timidity of the natives is due to the unreasonable policy of the British Government who have disarmed them and thus deadened their desire for military service. The natives themselves are also much to blame. As for the Parsees, the way in which they are bred up is unhappily hostile to the development of manly qualities. The training received on the other hand by European children conduces to make them hardy and courageous. Unless natives try to make their children bold and fearless, and fond of athletic sports, they cannot claim with any degree of justice to be the equals of Englishmen.

A HUSBAND'S LIABILITIES IN DIVORCE CASES.

IN the Calcutta Court of Matrimonial Jurisdiction, on the 3rd instant, the case of Thomson *vs.* Thomson and Shepperd came up for hearing. The suit was one by Mr. Charles Thomson for a dissolution of his marriage with his wife on the ground of her adultery with the co-respondent, on a petition in which she prayed for an order for the husband to find security for the payment of her costs to defend the suit. The parties were married in 1859, before either the Succession Act or the Married Woman's Property Act were passed, and under the authority of all the reported cases Mr. Pugh for the respondent argued that, in any suit which the husband brought against the wife, he should be compelled to deposit her costs. In the present case the wife was destitute.

Mr. Thomson was asked by his Lordship what answer he had to make to the application; and he handed in a statement, in writing, supported by an affidavit.

His Lordship, after perusing the statement, remarked that where a man had no money an order to pay could not be effectual. The ends of justice could not, however, be defeated. According to the affidavit, it appeared that the respondent had got property, and was in a position to pay her own costs.

Mr. Pugh said that she was only asking for an order for money to be deposited. The adultery was not denied, but in her written statement the respondent had made assertions which, under the circumstances of the case, rendered it impossible that a divorce could be granted. She had no separate income.

Mr. Thomson represented that the respondent and co-respondent were carrying on the business of tea dealers under the style of Brenton and Co. She had been seen in the shop arranging the cannisters of tea. He had borne the co-respondent five children, three of whom she had placed as boarders in the Darjiling School, and recently a circular had been put into his hands at the New Market which bore out the fact of the tea business being carried on, and the directory contained the names of the parties who owned this business. Mr. Thomson also stated that he had four children of his own to support on a small salary; that he had been obliged to borrow money at high rates of interest to institute the present suit; and that he had for years been liquidating some old debts which his wife, the respondent, had incurred.

His Lordship pointed out to Mr. Thomson that he had to satisfy him that his wife had sufficient property not only to support herself and children, but also to pay her costs in defending the suit.

Mr. Thomson submitted that he had shown all that.

Mr. Pugh urged that in none of the reported cases were similar orders refused.

His Lordship, in dealing with the application, found that the husband had not made out a sufficient case against the application. The husband was not an insolvent, so that his Lordship should make the ordinary order in the terms of the prayer of the petition, which was that the costs of the application would be costs in the cause.

GREAT THUNDERSTORM AT DARJILING.

A CORRESPONDENT, who dates from Darjiling, May 1 writes to a contemporary:—"We have had rather exciting times at Darjiling lately, not socially, but so to speak, elementally. Of great guns in the heavens we have few or none as yet, and the "season" so far has been a dull and uneventful one; but earthquakes and thunderstorms have made up for other deficiencies, so that the most exacting have nothing to complain of. The smartest shock that has visited these hills for a long time waked the sleeping station with a start at half-past one o'clock on the night of the 13th instant; and last night, the 30th, we were roused by one of the most terrific thunderstorms that has ever buffetted these mountain peaks. The Cinderella dance at the Town Hall had broken up and the revellers had returned home beneath the clear moonlight; when, soon after, a heavy rain began, and repeated flashes of lightning, followed by heavy peals of thunder, showed that the storm was gathering over the station. My domicile is at Rookville, Mrs. Houghton's well-known boarding establishment, and it was here, on the lofty ridge, on which her house stands, that the storm seemed to be at its worst. About three o'clock a flash, as of a thousand lamps in the room, was followed by a deafening thunderpeal, but it was not until morning that we knew what damage it had wrought, or how near we had been to destruction, or at least to serious mischief. The house, which is fortunately a very solidly built one, had been struck in three places. One flash had singled out one of the two large chimneys of the main building, and had demolished the entire structure, scattering the blackened bricks and mortar upon the verandah roofs on either side and upon the ground below. Another flash attacked the house itself on its front face and tore a great hole in its wall just beneath the eaves, the rent going down to the roof of the verandah beneath. A great part of the debris fell upon this roof, but some was hurled upon the floor of the room within. Very fortunately however, this room is at present untenanted, but there are visitors coming up to occupy it to-day who had a fortunate escape. The third stroke fell upon the roof of the verandah of the newer portion of the premises, which is detached from the main building, and, lightning close by a metal waste pipe, luckily found its way through this to the ground, tearing up in its course the wood and earthwork of the drain, and dislodging the huge stones that buttress the edge of the declivity. The paling above it was splintered and broken by the electric current, which also smashed a window-pane looking into the verandah, close under which window two young ladies staying in the house were sleeping, who thus had the narrowest escape of any of us. This house, like most of the Darjiling houses, is unprovided with a lightning conductor, a deficiency which is now, I understand, to be remedied; and in the face of the possibility of such an alarming occurrence as that of last night, it were well that other Darjiling householders should set their houses in order in this respect.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peshawar, Captain L. H. Maule, sailed yesterday for London with the Europe mails and the following additional passengers:—For Brindisi.—Nawab Zafor Juzz, Aide-de-Camp and 2 followers, Mr. Blathwaite.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1887-88	£16,250,000
Remitte l from 1st April 1887 to 30th Apr l 1887	£1,735,000
Balance to be remitted from 1st May to 31st March 1888	£14,515,000

GRAFFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 10.

These PILLS act with great mildness, and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Disease and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

A JODHPORE RAJA AND THE DELHI PROVINCIAL BANK.

THE case Provincial Bank *vs.* Rao Raja Tej Singh, came at Delhi, on May 3 Mr. Cyril Kirkpatrick appeared for the plaintiff Bank and Mr. Dyer for the defendant. The action was for Rs. 16,046 on defendant's pro-note, Mr. Dyer pleaded first that the Court had no jurisdiction, as the contract was entered into by the Bank's Agent, Mr. Collins, at Jodhpore, where the defendant lives; and secondly, that the whole transaction was fraudulent in many instances: firstly, because an inducement was held out, in that it was stated that the Maharajah of Patiala had taken a large number of shares in the plaintiff Bank; secondly, that the defendant was told that his name only was required, and that he need pay no cash; thirdly, that defendant was induced to believe that, by joining, he might consider the Bank as his own, and draw cheques on it when he wished; fourthly, that defendant was induced to believe that at the time the shares were in great demand, and was induced to make, by means of the promissory note in this suit, a deposit of Rs. 125 per share, whereas the shares were not, even payable at par at the time; and fifthly, that application was made at Rs. 525 per share, and the receipt granted was not in accordance with the application, for it showed Rs. 100 deposit and Rs. 25 premium, the latter being fraudulently inserted. All these, Mr. Dyer argued, comprised a regular system of fraud, and he had documentary evidence to that effect. Mr. Dyer's third plea was to the effect that no consideration had been granted for the promissory note up to date: the Bank received the pronote and gave no scrip to the defendant in lieu thereof; the fourth stated that defendant, about a month or within a reasonably short time after, repudiated the whole transaction by addressing Mr. Collins on the subject, and the latter promised to assist the defendant to get the transaction cancelled and the papers returned; and the fifth urged that Mr. Collins was a Director, and the Bank was bound by his actions throughout.

Mr. Kirkpatrick replied that the pro-note was payable at Delhi; that he denied the fraud; that he denied the statement about the Maharajah of Patiala, and that if such had been made, the defendant could have made inquiries: in any such case such a statement would not amount to fraud. It was absurd for the defendant to think he was buying up the Bank. He also denied that defendant was told that his name only was required. He stated that the nominal value of the shares was Rs. 500 each, and that defendant might have paid the full Rs. 500. The receipt was, Mr. Kirkpatrick added, accepted without demur; but in the absence of books, he could not say if any premium was charged. He said if defendant did not receive the scrip he could have applied for it, as he, the defendant, had been registered as a shareholder. The defendant had no right to—in fact, he did not—repudiate the transaction. Mr. Collins was a Director, but a quorum of directors was necessary to bind the Bank. Mr. Kirkpatrick then said that none of the imputations put forward were made when Mr. Collins was alive.)

Mr. Dyer suggested that Mr. Collins was supposed to be alive and hiding.

The Court then framed the following issues:—First, has the Court jurisdiction? Second, was defendant induced to purchase shares and execute a promissory note by all or any of the acts alleged? Third, if so, do they or any of them amount to fraud? if so and by reason thereof, is the transaction void, or is defendant disentitled to avoid the contract? With reference to exceptions and explanations to section 19 of the Contract Act, the fifth issue was: Is the plaintiff Bank bound by the acts of Mr. Collins, and to what extent? Sixth, was their want of consideration for the promissory note in whole or in part?

The Court then fixed the 28th instant for the hearing of the case, Mr. Dyer in the meantime to issue notice to the Bank to produce all books and papers and to subpœna witnesses.

THE INDIAN TEAM FOR WIMBLEDON.

THE shooting of the "Thirty" in the final competition for places in the Wimbledon Team has been concluded, and we give the results below:—

Names.	First stage (200, 500 and 600 yds.) 21 shots.	Second stage (500 and 600 yds.) 30 shots.	Third stage (500 and 900 yds.) 30 shots.	Total.	Average per shot.
Capt. Tickner, 3rd P. V. R. (Lahore)	95	82	78	255	4·18
Vol. Jebb, G. I. P. Ry. V. (Bhusawul)	89	78	83	250	4·09
Lt. T. M. English, Bombay V. R.	85	87	77	248	4·00
Segt. Millard, 2nd P. V. R. (

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 6.

REUTER reports a reduction in the proportion of Reserve to Liabilities in the Bank of England return for the week from 51 to 48 per cent., but from the synopsis now wired, it is impossible to say what the selling-off is attributable to. In the meantime the market rates of discounts remain unchanged and the quotation for Consols is advanced ⅛ to 102⅝. French Rentes in Paris on the other hand have further declined ⅛ to 103, and Report Paper shows a reduction of ⅛ in 4 and ¼ in 4½ per cent.

In the London Produce markets, Linseed is reported quiet, but the quotations show a partial advance of 2d. per quarter in Calcutta qualities. Wheat is said to be firmer and London arrival prices for No. 2 Club are advanced 3d., for Hard Red 6d. per quarter.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed with a hardening tendency, but the sales were only estimated at 10,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats, while prices both for spots and arrivals were unchanged. From New York Futures come 2 points lower, but spot Cotton is quoted ⅛-16ths-cent. higher at 10 15-16. This, however, we are inclined to consider a mistake, as however keen the demand may have been for ready stuff, it is improbable that the difference between it and forwarded delivery should be so suddenly widened. The Receipts at the ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1887	1886	1885.
Thursday's Receipts.....	3,000	7,700	1,800
Six days' do	11,000	35,303	6,900
Total since 1st Sept 5,138,000		5,079,303	4,648,900

The Export demand here to-day has been very quiet, and although not quotably lower prices have an easier tendency. The Mills, however, have again been free buyers, and we hear of 2,000 bales Asti at Rs. 161 ; 1,000 bales Vingorla at Rs. 162 ; 300 bales Compta at Rs. 165 to Rs. 167 ; 500 bales Dhollera at Rs. 183 to Rs. 186 ; 300 bales Veravul at Rs. 175 to Rs. 185 ; all half-pressed. Of full-pressed Cotton 450 bales Julgaum have been bought at Rs. 187 to Rs. 190, and 400 bales Ginned Dharwar at Rs. 200 per candy. The official quotations to-day are as follows :—

	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	F.G.F.	Daly. C.T.A. Terms,
Bengals	160	146	141	....	May 25
Amraoti	...	196	190	....	do
Bolatee	...	190	185	....	do
Karachi	...	...	...	196	do
Akola	...	206	195	....	do
Sheegaum	...	206	195	....	do
Khamgaum	...	207	196	....	do
Julgaum	...	194	187	....	
Khandeish(generally)....		193	186	....	
Bhownagger	215	204	196	....	May 25
Dhollera	...	...	...	...	
Wadwan	pressed	216	205	197	... do
Do	B pressed	...	Bert	195	188 150 do
Rajcot		238	228	222	... Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar ...		...	...	203	... May 25
Westerns		...	...	193	... Ready
Compta		...	...	176	... May June
Indore		...	...	...	167 May 25

WHEAT has been steady at fully yesterday's rates, but only a small business has resulted owing to the firmness shown by sellers. For Fine Pessy Rs. 4-8-6 is still the quotation, and of No. 1 Club Delhi there have been buyers at Rs. 4-5, sellers at Rs. 4-5-6 per cwt.

SEEDS.—Linseed is very firm, and again partially ¼ anna per cwt. dearer. Godown terms we now quote Rs. 6-3½ to Rs. 6-6½ per cwt., according to quality. Rapeseed is steady at Rs. 5-4 to Rs. 5-4½ for Yellow Guzerat.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were :—

Cotton.....	8,589 bales.
Wheat.....	37,434 cwt.
Linseed	3,240 ,,
Rapeseed	3,354 ,,
Gingelly.....	2,033 ,,
Groundnuts	3,434 ,,

FREIGHTS have been active at yesterday's quotations for ready cargo, and more doing in the shape of charters. The s.s. Monkseaton and Kimberley have both been fixed for May loading at £1 5 for U. K. or Continent, and the s.s Lamport £1 4-6 for the Mediterranean. For June loading cargo has been booked for U. K. or Continent at £1-2-6.

EXCHANGE.—As a commentary on the scarcity of Silver in the London market a short time ago, it is refreshing to learn now that the price is ½d. per oz. lower, that the shipments by yesterday's P. and O. steamer from London were £100,000 for Bombay and £50,000 for Calcutta in addition to £40,000 in Gold. This information added to dull advices from Calcutta has induced a very weak feeling here to-day, and although we are nominally steadier at the close, the bulk of the business done to-day has been at a reduction of 1-16d. from yesterday. Ready Credits have been negociated to some extent at 1s. 4 29-32d., and of anything in the shape of Future deliv[illegible] have been keen buyers. Closing

Ba[illegible]	4[illegible]d.	per rupee.
[illegible]	4[illegible]d.	,,
[illegible]	4[illegible]-16d.	,,
Ce[illegible]	4[illegible]-16d.	,,
Franc[illegible]	[illegible]	,,

A tra[illegible] drafts to the extent of 5 lakhs [illegible]s. 4[illegible]d. is reported by Reuter [illegible] stated that the India Office h[illegible] sell transfers at 1-32d. advance on the rate obtained at the weekly biddings. If this policy were adhered to for a time we might see some slight temporary firmness, but we can scarcely imagine the Government advisers being so weak as to drive any demand there may be for remittance to this side at the moment as to Silver which would be the result of their abstention from the market.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady at former rates, say, Rs. 96 9-16 for Fours, Rs. 100 9-16 for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES are unaltered. For Spinning Mills the demand is not so strong as it was, but prices have not given way at all.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	500	all	ct.	742½
Bank of Bengal ...	48,000	500	all	10 do.	841½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANK.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	155
Hong. and Shang. H. Corporation ...	50,000	100	all	17½ do.	459-10
National Bank of India.....	37,320	£125		5 pct.	105xd,

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	— 4	1,050
Albert Ginning Co., ...	100	600	600	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	800
Apollo Press Co. (Limited)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	225
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410xd
Brown's Cawapore E. Co., Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 16	135
Bombay Cotton Press,	10	125	125	Rs. 14	102½
Colaba Press Co. ...	0	1,200	1,200	Rs. 600	1
Dhollera E. & G. Co. ...	0	200	200	... 13	117
East India Press Co.,	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,315
Fort Press Co.	160	2,000	2,000	Rs. 20	1,200
French Press Co.	200	600	600	Rs. 30	585
Harvey & Sahapathy Co., Ld.	480	800	800	Rs. 45	400½
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	480	all	Rs. 45	310
Mazagaon Steam Co. L.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	225
Marcantile Press	1,000	125	125	...	90
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	410
New Dharwar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,200	800	80	Rs. 60	547½
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	...	110
Orient of W. Press	600	600	100	Rs. 30	373
Sahapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	600	500	500	Rs. 25	458
Sind Press Co.	1,000	1,000	100	Rs. 75	495
Stad & Punjab Cotton Co.	160	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1200
Sun Steam Press Co. ...	200	500	500	Rs. 20	1200
Volkart Press Co. ...	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	360

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 / 780	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / p.	180 / 120
Bedhaja, Pila & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 p.c.	153
Bapy Co. Ltd.	350	100	100	nil.	100
Burton & Co., Ld. ...	1,000	00	100	Rs. 20	
Do. New issue ...	500		87	10 2-3p.c.	12-5
Bombay Dock & Building Co., Ld.			500	100	2-3p.	100xd.
Bombay Flour Mills Co.	800		800	800	11 p.c	800xd
Bombay Saw Mills	600		1,000	1,000	10 p.ct.	230
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250		100	100	Rs. 5	112xd.
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000		2,500	1,800	7 p.c.	2,550
Do. 5th Issue	2,000		62	375	Rs. 5	630
Bombay Municipal Bonds						100
Cash Bazaar	1,500		150	150	...	32
Dydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000		500	400	...	400
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	8,000		100	100	Rs. 10	81
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500		1 0	40	...	45
Indian Guarantee & Zemindar Assocn.	5,000		100	10	Rs. 15	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Coal Mining Co., Limited.	43,000		25	25	Rs. 4	10½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	600		200	200	...	250
Kamaj & Co., Ld.	4,000		250	125	Rs. 25	264
Maroka & Co., Ld.	1,000		100	100	15 p.ct.	102
Napier Hotel Co.	800		100	100	10 p.ct.	
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500		100	100	...	80
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000		200	87	6 & 7½	105
Oriental Loan Association	5,000		20	20	3 p. c.	21
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000		100	100	Rs. 10	97
Pearse and Co.	2,000		50	1,000	Rs. 14	2025
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000		100	100	p.c.	104
Soundy & Co.	4,000		100	10	...	10
Thompson & Co., Ld.	10,500		25	7	...	7½
Thacker & Co., Ld.	2,000		500	500	...	1,450
Western India Spinning Mills	1,000		100	100	Rs. 15	105

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	500	1,000	500	Rs. 70	884
Empire Fire Insurance Co.	300	4,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,025
Indian Fire Insurance Co.	110	2,000	1,000	Rs. 90	14.00
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,495
R. F. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.		5,000	—	—	4116
R. F. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.		4100	—	—	4161

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. 5 per cent. Stock		4100	—	—	4116
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.		4100	—	—	4161

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,30	1,00	000	—	1,275
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	425
Anglo-Indian S. & W company	2,345	100	100	Rs. 5	97
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	325
Allahabad Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,860	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	560
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 50	570xd
Bo. Cotton Manufg Co. Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	355
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	820
Berar Manfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	20	...	165
Central India S. & W Company	2,000	500	50	Rs. 25	790
New issues	3,000	125	—	Rs. 125	175
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 175	640
Coconanada Mills ...	840	500	50	Rs. 25	575
Coojra Mills	1,800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	645
City of Bombay Shares	585	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	760
Dhun Mills.....	1,00	1,00	1,0	Rs. 50	950
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,50	500	50	Rs. 7	355
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,00	1,0	Rs. 40	610
Jordan Mills	2,000	550	55	...	157
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,00	1,0	50	775
Hingangha at Kolad	700	500	all	97½ p.c.	730
Hydrabad Spinning & Manufacturing Co.	700	1,00	50	Rs. 30	8.0
Ind. Cotton Mills Co.	600	500	1,00	Rs. 25	425
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	562	1,00	50	Rs. 8	1,200
James Greaves Mills	100	500	1,00	Rs. 30	67
Jubbar Ali spng. Co.	1,340	500	50	Rs. 15	400
Jewraj Hadhoo	1,300	1,00	50	Rs. 5	1,055
Khandeish	750	1,00	1,0	Rs. 30	885
Khatao Mackinzies	1,000	1,00	1,0	Rs. 30	785
Leopold S. Bleachin. & Mfg. Co. Ld. ...	3,500	1,00	10	Rs. 5	129
Madras United	600	1,00	1,0	Rs. 12	2,700
Mahalukshmi	250	1,00	1,00	...	600
Manockjee Petit's ...	4,050	1,00	1,0	Rs. 50	1,2370
Mazagon Spinning C.	3,000	320	32	Rs. 8	1,170xd
Morarjee Goculdas Spng. & Wvg. Co.	1,150	1,00	1,00	Rs. 70	1,360
Mahaboobshai Mills, Ginning	2,400	700		9 p.c.	705
National Spinning...	600	1,00	1,00	...	300
Naigaum Cotton Clean Ning Co., Ld. ...	00	1,00	100	...	90
Narayan Cotton Mills	400	1,000	1,000	...	200
New Great Eastern ..	1,00	1,000	1,00	Rs. 35	800
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	840
People of India S. & W Company Limited		350	350	Rs. 6½	190
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	900	500	500	...	65
Queen Spinning.....	200	1,00	1,00	Rs. 31	335
Ripon.....	641	1,00	1,00	Rs. 51	640
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,50	1,00	1,00	...	1,500
Secon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	600	600	Rs.	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	1,190
Soonderdas	800	1,00	1,00	...	640
Southern India	1,000	50	500	Rs. 12½	200
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,312	250	25	...	235
Victoria Mills	600	1,00	1,00	Rs. 20	460
Western India S. & M Company	1,300	1,000	1,00	Rs. 0	640
Lukmidas Khim) & W. Co			1,00	Rs. 40	775

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Iran, 2,316 tons, sailed under Captain R Polland yesterday, laden with a general cargo for Naples and Leghorn.

THE steamer Renfrew, 1,388 tons, Captain J F Legget, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Cardiff, with 2,200 tons of coals from that port. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE steamer Methley Hall, 2,241 tons, Captain Allen Buck and consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co, sailed yesterday for Port Said and Liverpool. She has a general cargo and one cabin passenger Mr T Booth, on board.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Pachumba, sailed yesterday for Coast and Karachi under Captain J W Livingstone, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr W B Jameson and Miss A Biggs for Karachi ; and 102 passengers for Coast and Karachi.

THE steamer Australasian, 2,343 tons, Captain Simpson, cleared last evening for London with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs J Brooke and servant, Mr and Mrs J F Hoar, Mrs and Miss Bullock, Mrs McCartie, 2 children and nurse, Mr E L Barton, Mrs and Mr Phillips, child and ayah, Lt Col, C E Salkeld, 2 Misses Oliver, Capt N A Street, and Mrs Butterworth.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Medusa, Captain E Perini, will sail this evening for Trieste or Brindisi. The following is the list of passengers :—Colonel and Mrs Reynolds, child and yah, Mr and Mrs Possman, Colonel Roberts, Major Mackay, Mr Williams, Mr Schmidt, Mr Dorrinck, Mr Buck, Mr Trobetz, Royd Father Vigano, Revd Father Chaif and Revd Father Tilary.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Java, 943 tons, Captain J Skinner, arrived in Bombay yesterday from the Persian Gulf and Karachi. She has brought with her a miscellaneous cargo including eighteen chests of opium and the undermentioned passengers :—Madame Pelouze, Mdlle Chevillior, Monsr Ch. Leavir, Pierre Cuvellier, Pierre Chandor, Mrs Butterworth, Mr F F Stans, Col, and Reynolds and infant, Major and Mrs Brackenbury, Mr and Mrs J Possmans, Mr R Boteler, Mr H Graves, Mr R Bruce, Dr Walmsley, Mr Assad Khan and 87 men, 13 women and 9 children on deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

6TH MAY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Australasian	...	.....	A	J. Peerbhoy.
,, Asia	...	.....	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Kashgar.....	...	.....	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Sutlej	...	.....	D	P. & O. Co.
F., Vulcan	...	.....	E	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Beresford	...	.....	F	C. Edaljee.
,, Clancorry ..	...	.....	B	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Yesso	...	.....	K	F. Muir & Co.
,, Peveril	...	.....	L	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Methley Hall ...	...	.....	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Hajeen	...	.....	O	R. Shapoorji.
,, East Anglia..	...	.....	O	F. Muir & Co.
,, City of Canterbury ..	...	.....	P	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, Nedjid.....	...	.....	Q	Captain.
,, Kt.of George	...	.....		

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
6	Renfrew (s)	Legget	Cardiff, April 7.
	Bhownagar (s). ...	Nakoda	Bhownagar,
	Java (s)	Skinner	Basreh, April 22.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
6	Maharani (s)	Burleigh	Coast and Calcutta.
	Pachumba (s)	Livingstone	Coast and Karachi.
	Peshawar (s).....	Moule	London, &c.
	Iran (s).....	Pol and	Naples, &c.
	Methley Hall (s) ...	Buck.....	Liverpool, &c.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday :—
Steamer Bhownagar, for Bhownagar.
,, Star of Victoria, for London.
,, Saxmundham, for Leghorn, &c.
,, Lancaster, for Ghent.
,, Yesso, for Antwerp.
,, Florence, for Antwerp,
Ship Edwin Reid, for Liverpool.

The following vessels cleared out yesterday :—
Steamer Rajeen, for Leghorn.
,, Australasian, Simpson, for London.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
2	Canning s	Ward	Rangoon, April 2.
	Bactria	Boldiston ...	Liverpool, Dec. 23.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS

IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT; OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS

CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.

WITH

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Or 24 do. do. ,, 38.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CANDY—April 30, at Kurrachee, Beryl Frances, the much loved and only child of Captain and Mrs. J. M. Candy, aged 5 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

APPLEBY—April 28, at Bareilly, Allan Sterndale Rivers, the beloved child of John and Constance Appleby, aged 6 months & 23 days.

COX—April 27, at Banna, Agnes Winifride, the infant daughter of Fitzhugh and Marion Cox, of convulsions, aged 7 months.

TICKELL—April 30, at Lahore, Ella Mary, beloved wife of Charles Tickell, Executive Engineer, Punjab Irrigation Branch, Public Works Department, aged 23 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1887.

WE publish to-day a letter on the terms offered by Government to the Deccan Education Society for the transfer of the Deccan College to that body. It comes from a member of the Society, and we believe it may be taken as, in fact, if not in form, an authoritative exposition of its views upon the arrangement that was described by the Governor at Satara last week. The historical part of the letter amplifies Lord Reay's account of the circumstances which led to the negotiations for transfer, and puts us in possession of a more continuous and more detailed story. Our correspondent begins at the beginning by recalling the day, seven years ago, when a small band of enthusiastic Deccani educationists met in Poona, and then and there resolved to lay the foundation of an independent liberal education upon a popular basis. The English school was the first fruits of this very worthy resolve, but it did not for long satisfy the ambition of the promoters. The work had to be organized ; it had to be extended. Accordingly, the Deccan Education Society was formed in 1884 and the Fergusson College was established with it. The beginnings of the greater question of educational policy which has lately exercised the public mind seem, oddly enough, to have presented themselves in a question of site. The Council, soon after the Society was formed, with politic considerateness withdrew from competing with the Girls' High School for a site which the latter institution had set its heart upon. This was counted to them for generosity ; another site was given them, and the Government of Sir James Fergusson gave them in addition fair words and promises which the succeeding administration has done its best to fulfil. The College has thus far been recognized as one teaching up to the Previous Examination only But the Council of the Deccan Education Society, looking back to the high resolves of the little band in the upper chamber seven years ago, are not content that this modest limitation shall last for ever They look forward to a time when the Fergusson College shall be recognized for the purposes of a full arts course, and accordingly they began to discuss projects for the erection of additional buildings. The first estimate was for an outlay of Rs. 90,000 ; but the Council's projects grew as rapidly as their work had done, and a second estimate, prepared a year ago, put the cost at Rs. 2,31,000. But we are asked to remember that this represents the cost of a full-grown College and a school attended by a thousand students. The Deccan Education Society have the right to urge at this point in their case that if they were asking for a good deal of money, they were prepared to show something for it in work as well as in bricks and mortar. And if they are correct in the calculation that the outlay could be spread over as long a period as twenty-five years, the pressure upon the budget would not be serious. But they never succeeded in convincing the Government of the modesty of their requirements ; and the Government for economy's sake proposed that instead of venturing upon any of these larger enterprises, the Fergusson College should still be restricted to teaching up to the Previous Examination, thus relieving the Deccan College of that part of its work. This was the beginning of the project of amalgamation which formed the basis of subsequent negotiations. The Government had from the first to deal with very unwilling parties, but they had some arguments at their disposal which—to the credit of the Deccan Education Society—told very strongly at Poona. The intimation to the Society that they must either take the Deccan College in hand, or see it closed, appealed to the disinterested affection of men to whom the College was an *alma mater* to which they were warmly attached. As the case is presented by our correspondent to-day, this threat—we wish a happier term had been employed—seems to have determined the policy of the Deccan Education Society. They accepted the charge that was thrust upon them reluctantly enough, but they accepted it all the same. We learn from the narrative of the negotiations that is presented in another column that the conditions sketched out by Lord Reay at Satara were by no means the conditions first under discussion between the Government and the Council of the Society. In the first instance no provision was suggested for extending the managing body into a Board on which the Government should be represented by three nominees. The Government offered to contribute to the salary of only one professor, instead of to those of two, as was subsequently arranged. The conditions as to the P. E. Examination were also modified in a sense favourable, as the representatives of the Society must have felt, to the Fergusson College. The agitation, in fact, which was raised against the transfer—or, as it was originally spoken of on the abolition of the Deccan College—had the effect of improving in a few not unimportant points the terms on which the Government were willing to negotiate it, and so far the Society and their friends have something to be congratulated on. But the Council of the Society, to judge from the attempt which is to-day made to give expression to their views, seem to think that they are still far from satisfactory. We would ask them nevertheless whether they can confront the situation with any more sustaining philosophy than that embodied in the maxim, *"Quand on n'a pas ce qu'on aime il faut aimer ce qu'on a."* The risk involved in accepting the conditions offered, our correspondent says, is very serious. Would the risk involved in rejecting them be less serious—that is to say, from the point of view of men who have applied themselves to the promotion of an independent liberal education in the Deccan ? We are bound to say that some of the objections stated to day seem little consistent with the general line of argument that has been pursued in opposing the scheme of the Government. The objection for instance that the autonomy of the Society is destroyed under the new conditions—if it is urged in opposition to the constitution of a Board of Management with three Government nominees—does not well fit in with the notorious desire of the people of this country to leave higher education as much as possible under the control of the State. It was partly because of this desire that the transfer of the College to a private association was resisted from the beginning, and it might have been expected that the provision that has been made for Government representation on the governing body would have been welcomed as an endeavour to meet that feeling. Then again we are told that the presence of two European professors may give rise to serious complications. But we have all along understood that the fear lest the Deccan Education Society would have to reduce the European teaching staff formed the basis of one of the strongest arguments against the change. The Government were, we know, at some pains to make it understood that the Deccan College under new management would not necessarily have fewer European professors than it has had hitherto. Apparently the provision made in the new conditions for a contribution to the salaries of two Europeans professors was made in concession to the popular outcry that the tone and character of the education given at the College were in danger of being depreciated. The Government have on both these points been reasonably responsive to public opinion, and they will be astonished when they learn to-day that the concessions they have made have been turned against them. Whether or not our correspondent is correct in saying that the consequences of refusal would not be so disastrous as has been stated we do not know. He has followed the course of the negotiations, and he ought to be in a position to see further ahead and further around the question than most us. But it is never wise to reject an opportunity on the off chance that the advantage lost and the penalty to pay may possibly be smaller than they have been estimated to be. The Council of the Society have reaped the benefit of such antagonism to the transfer as prevailed in the public mind three months ago. But the force of the agitation has expended itself, and we doubt if it could be revived, even if the Poona educationists are able to allege a plausible reason for reviving it. And this they have not done in the interesting but somewhat unpractical statement of the case which we publish this morning.

THERE is a time for everything, and it appears to the *Statesman* that the time for discussing whether the British Government had any business to annex the Punjab forty years ago has come now that the heir of Runjeet Singh has been coquetting with M. Katkoff. Dhuleep Singh is not a formidable personage, even plus our Calcutta contemporary, and unless M. Katkoff was too astute to let that unfortunate Prince see what he thought of him, he must have left Moscow doubting if he and M. Katkoff together were quite equal to the task of dethroning the British power in India. For all that it is not easy to see what cause is to be served by bringing Lord Hardinge and Lord Dalhousie to the bar of history to answer the charge of having wrongfully deprived Dhuleep Singh of his inheritance. A verdict upon that indictment has been found long since—and found nowhere so readily or with such emphasis of acquittal as in the Punjab itself. The judgments of history are very practical—the one notable exception probably is in the case of the partition of Poland, in regard to which sentiment has had it absolutely and entirely in its own way—and it is not true that, as is now alleged, no one can doubt the injustice of our policy in the Punjab. Lord Hardinge did his best to avoid annexation, though the war of 1846 had put the country at his disposal, and there was no annexation in Lord Dalhousie's term of office in which Lord Dalhousie was less moved by his "expansion" theory than in this. To say that the Mutiny can be traced to it is a little too absurd. Before annexation there was the outbreak at Mooltan, and a general turbulence on the part of the Khalsa soldiery which was aimed at the abrogation of the Treaty of Lahore. Seven years after annexation there was loyalty enough to our rule throughout the Punjab to make that Province the centre of resistance to the Mutiny. To speak of the annexation of the Punjab as a cause of the Mutiny is—well it is not wise. To speak of the question at all at this time is inappropriate, though no one believ

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with a hardening tendency. Sales quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera 4 3-16

The Manchester market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 97¾

4½ per cent. 70¼

3 per cent. Consols for account 103⅛

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 103¼

4½ per cent. French Rentes 103

Bar Silver 43d

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £25,900,000; decrease, £600,000; public deposits, £5,700,000; decrease, £400,000; other deposits, £24,700,000; decrease, £200,000; other securities, £18,700,000; increase, £300,000; notes and gold, £14,800,000; decrease, £1,100,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 43 per cent. of the Liabilities

THE Viceroy will hold a levee and give a State dinner at Simla on the 24th instant. The birthday ball will take place on the 26th instant.

CAPTAIN C. MUIR, of the Viceroy's Body-Guard, is the British officer selected to accompany the Native Cavalry officers home for the Jubilee procession.

COLONEL C. H. LUARD, Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, is proceeding on six months' leave. Major Cook, Deputy Consulting Engineer, Madras, officiates for him.

THERE is still no news from the Ghilzai country. Considering that the Ghilzais have given out that they will make their grand effort about the middle of the month, it may be their opponents are reinforcing in anticipation of this.

A TELEGRAM in our columns the other day announced the arrival of Mr. Carey at Ladakh, on the 20th April, his journey across the Karakoram Pass so early in the season being absolutely unprecedented. It now appears that he takes over charge of the office of Salt Commissioner in Northern India on the 27th instant, at Simla, when Mr. A. B. Patterson, who has been officiating, will revert to his permanent position of Collector and Magistrate in these Provinces.

THE opening of the bridge over the Sutlej at Ferozepore, the other day, was witnessed by a delegation of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce. The circumstance is regarded by the wise men of Lahore as a sign of the identity of the interests of the Punjab and Karachi. This is now getting to be an old story. The trade returns, however, tell a somewhat different tale.

TELEGRAPHIC intimation has been received that the London deliveries of Indian tea in April amounted to 7,440,000lbs. as compared with 5,700,000lbs. cleared in the corresponding month of last year. The stock on the 30th ultimo was 31,270,000lbs. against 27,600,000lbs. in 1886. Since the beginning of this year 30,500,000lbs. have been delivered from the London tea warehouses as compared with 23,620,000lbs. cleared during the first four months of last year. These figures encourage us to hope that the coming season will be a more satisfactory one to all concerned than the one that is just gone.

THE first auctions of the new season's tea will be held at Calcutta on Thursday, the 12th instant, when it is expected that about 4,000 chests will be brought forward. Teas from the Darjiling district and the Duars are now arriving freely in Calcutta, and those from the latter are said to be good, useful samples. A small business has already been done by private sale to the extent of about 2,300 chests shipped direct to England. The outturn up to the present is somewhat behind that of last year, but the deficiency is being rapidly made up. Musters from Cachar, Assam, Sylhet, and Chittagong are arriving rather slowly, as until lately rain was generally wanted, but the latest reports state that good rain had fallen in Sibsagor, Gauhatty, Silchar, and Sylhet, though in the latter district, accompanied by hail which had done much damage to some gardens. The quality of the musters already arrived, specially those from Cachar, shows a decided improvement over those of last year.

THE *Pioneer* discusses at considerable length the educational policy of the Bombay Government as expounded in Lord Reay's speech at Satara. It points out that its proposals in regard to the grant-in-aid system marks a distinct epoch in the educational policy of the Presidency. When the Education Commission took its evidence in 1882, it found five distinct methods of working the grant-in-aid system in vogue, each presidency generally employing at least two methods to suit the varying conditions of different classes of schools. There was the salary-grant system, the capitation-grant system the payment-by-results system, the system of grant based on expenditure modified by results, and the system based on the amount raised locally. In summing up the advantages and disadvantages of these various systems, the Commissioners stated that so far as the evidence went, the system of payment by results, that is, the system where the total grant earned is the aggregate of sums paid on account of each scholar passing a certain examination with a stated degree merit, was seen at its best in the case of elementary schools and at its worst in the case of higher education When the instruction is merely in reading, writing and arithmetic, payment, on examination results of an excellent test of efficiency, and, as there is here little room for variation in the course, does not tend to limit the free play and development of the intelligence. As we ascend to the higher branches, on the contrary, the disadvantages of the system increase, while the securities it gives for efficiency are no longer so neces ary. Payment on examination in this case, besides allowing no freedom of judgment to the teacher, is apt to engender a dead uniformity and paralysing formalism in instruction, both by moulding that instruction in certain fixed grooves, irrespective of peculiarities in school or pupil, and by distracting the attention both of teacher and scholar from the true end of education to the pursuit of percentages. The Commission accordingly, while admitting that each presidency should decide for itself the exact point where the disadvantages begin to outweigh the advantages, recommended that payment by results should be discontinued in the case of Colleges.

THE whole question of the Hindu law of adoption is likely to be most fully discussed in the Bardwan Raj adoption case before the Board of Revenue to-day, when the Advocate-General and Mr. Bonnerji will appear for the Maharani Benodaye Debi, Raj Rani, and Messrs. Woodroffe and Pugh for the Dowager Maharani. The questions to be argued are, whether the Maharani is forbidden by Hindu law to adopt the son of Babu Bun Behary Kapur, who is the eldest, and at present the only, son of his father; whether, the boy being the late Maharaja's sister's son, the adoption is contrary to Hindu law by reason of such relationship, and finally whether the adoption is prohibited by reason of the boy being five years of age. Another question, which will also be argued is, whether the family of the Bardwan Raj is to be governed by the Hindu law as administered in Bengal or in the Punjab. It appears to be admitted on both sides that the family originally emigrated from the Punjab to Bengal, and a most elaborate pedigree has been prepared, showing the descent of the late Maharajas from their original ancestors in the Punjab. It is also admitted that the Raj family have all along retained the usages and customs of the Punjab as regards living and religious ceremonies, and have not adopted those of Bengal. Should this prove to be the fact, there appears to be little doubt that the adoption could be legally carried out under the Punjab religious practices. One thing, however, is quite certain, that the present Maharani has for a long time, and even up to so late a date as the end of March last, expressed her desire to adopt the son of Bun Behary, in doing which she considers that she is only carrying out the expressed wish of her husband, the late Maharaja, who, by his will, in a great measure restricted her choice by expressly forbidding the adoption of any of his own brothers. The Dowager Maharani, on the other hand, wishes a nephew of hers to be adopted.

AN incident of melodramatic interest has occurred at Rangoon. It is a custom among natives, when their daughters' ears are pierced for the first time, to entertain their friends. Following this practice, a wealthy Madrasee, at present residing in Rangoon, gave a great feast, a large number of guests being invited. In the confusion, which naturally occurs on occasions like this, a stranger introduced himself, and very soon both he and the child, in whose honour the feast was given, were missed. The police were promptly informed, and late in the evening they found the girl wandering in the neighbourhood of a Chinese burial ground, but minus the gold and silver jewellery, set with precious stones, with which she had been decked. The uninvited guest who came and went so unceremoniously is anxiously inquired after.

OF all the Provinces of India, except Berar and the Punjab, Madras possesses the smallest area of reserved forest. This is shown by the statistical tables just published by the Government of India, from which we gather the following particulars about forests in India. In 1885-86 there were 49,474 square miles of forest demarcated and reserved by the State, as compared with 12,071 square miles in 1874-75. The work of demarcating and reserving forest tracts has been pushed on with great vigour during the last eleven years, and especially since 1877-78. In that year the demarcated area was only 18,113 square miles; in the following year (1878-79) it was raised by operations in the Central Provinces to 40,971 square miles. Those Provinces possess the largest area of reserved forest (19,434 square miles), and Bombay follows with 9,505 square miles. In Bengal there are 4,972, in British Burma 4,471, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 3,630, in Madras 1,813, in Assam 2,382, in Berar 1,546, and in the Punjab 1,417 square miles.

An attempt has been made to grow opium in Tonquin by the French, and some Hindu cultivators and an English manager were engaged for the purpose and sent down from Calcutta. The poppy seems to have grown well, and the first samples of opium were sent at the end of March last to the Resident-General at Hue.

AN example of the wide difference between the European and the native way of looking at essential points was afforded the other day when two Bengali honorary magistrates of Calcutta sentenced a man to three months' rigorous imprisonment for biting off part of his wife's nose. English Judges in India have from time to time passed sentences of six and seven years' imprisonment for this barbarous crime of inflicting irreparable disfigurement on a woman.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE British Infantry, which will go into camp on the Khojak for road-making, will in the first instance be those for whom there is no barrack accommodation in Quetta at present. Their strength is stated at four companies, but they will be accompanied by the 2-1 Scottish Division Mountain Battery. The effect of this will be that the troops can now be rated direct to Killa Abdulla on the Khwaja Amran slope.

THE PROPOSED MILITARY COLLEGE FOR INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to your leading article of the 11th April regarding the proposed formation of a school for native officers on the model of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, I would point out that, although the idea seems a very good one in theory, it is one that is not very easy to put into practice on account of the different castes in the army, the Bombay army especially. Under the present system a man, be he a Brahman or be he a Pat-wari, rises to be a native officer through merit, judged by his superior officers after many years of service before them, and for this reason a Brahman sipahi has no objection to be commanded by a low caste officer, as he knows that the Sirkar would not have promoted him if he had not been worthy of the place. Now in the scheme you propose, the men would not care to have a low caste officer suddenly brought into their regiment from a place about which most of the men knew nothing, and regarding whose qualifications they also knew nothing, for it is a well known fact that in India, superior qualifications and knowledge, possessed by any one, no matter what his caste, will go a long way to break up caste prejudice; but if this superiority is not apparent, it will be difficult to keep that discipline up which is so necessary in the army; besides it would be hard lines for good men of low castes not to have a chance of promotion as well as those of higher castes. What I would propose is, that only men of standing in their own country, or the sons of those possessing property near where the regiment is recruited, should be allowed to enter the college, for in these days it is money, not manners, maketh the man, and therefore the low caste man who was a landed proprietor would have as much chance as a high caste man; besides the low caste man would be known to the men of the regiment as having some status at any rate in their country. We all know that in the European army the officers are gentlemen, if not by birth at any rate in position, and it is this which keeps up the discipline between the rulers and the ruled, and it is the custom to promote deserving men for service done to commissions, as in the native army. These deserving men are looked up to by their comrades in the lower ranks as having got their promotion for merit, and as such are accorded the same rights as those who enter the commissioned ranks at once.

I do not think that it is necessary to give the native officers any more rank than they have at present, but as an inducement for good service, they might be made lieutenants and captains, those holding such rank to be given posts in the battalions in the fighting line, and not to be sent, as you propose, to take their case with the depôt battalion, for we all know how prone the native officer is to say to himself, "I am now a subedar, and shall now take my ease; if all goes well, and I keep as quiet as possible, I shall get my pension in time." After five years in the rank of lieutenant or captain, they would then to relegated to the depôt battalion for service to wait their time for pension, and to help in training the recruits required to keep the other two battalions up to strength. In giving these commissions it would have to be a recognised sense that any European officer would be senior to any native officer, whatever his rank at any time. I do not think that your suggestion of the Irregular battalion is good, as it would have to be filled up with European officers the moment it went on service, who would not know the regiment and only have a recollection of the native officers as relics of the past who had gone through their own regiments and had been relegated to the shelf with the title of lieutenant or captain. The first two battalions ought to go on service when required, and the third be at the depôt, the native officers to be jemadars and duffadars in the 3rd battalion, and lieutenants and captains in the 1st and 2nd battalions. There is no doubt that age is one of the things to be got over, but as with the native, age and experience go together, it will be hard to get one without the other. On looking at the Army List it will be seen that in most regiments the native officers are men who have been promoted after very short service in the ranks, and this is getting better every day; the native officers of the present day are not such fossils as they used to be. The great thing wanted is self-reliance, and the way of doing things on their own responsibility, and not to have recourse always to the wing commanders or adjutant. In conclusion, I think that every one will agree with me that it will want a good deal more than any Indian College can teach to make our native officers what they ought to be; they are painstaking and not deficient in courage, but are not born to be leaders of men.

—I am, &c.,

Mandalay, April 25. 25TH BOMBAY L. I.

SOME FACTS ABOUT LEPROSY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my letter published in your paper of the 28th ultimo, I have shown that leprosy is hereditary and common on this side of India as elsewhere; that it very frequently manifests itself after puberty; that one of the chief means of eradicating it is the segregation of the afflicted, but that this cannot be easily effected, when children are indissolubly united at an early age; and, finally, that the practice of early marriages is one of the causes which assists in the propagation of the malady. Forgot to mention a curious phenomenon. It has been proved by Drs. Danielsen and Boeck of Scandinavia, and by Drs. Carter and Lisbon, that the hereditary taint or effect does not show itself in regular succession from generation to generation, but that it often leaves untouched the second generation and appears in the third, that is to say, that a grandchild or grandchildren in a family inherit a heinous victims of the disease which had attacked their grandparents, but from which their parents had been spared.

This fact, based on numerous observations, should be borne in mind by Hindus and other races when contracting alliances for and marrying their children at a very early age. They must not deceive themselves with the belief that disease was accidental and not hereditary, because neither parent nor grandparent were afflicted by it. In cases of families in which leprosy has appeared at one period or another, there is a probability of its manifesting itself in the third or even (though rarely) in the fourth generation. It is prudent in such cases to delay the performance of marriage until the children have arrived at the age of 20 or 25 years. Of course the disease may appear, as stated in my last, at any period below 60, but the attacks are rare.—Yours, &c.,

PRINCIPIIS OBSTA.

Mahableshwar, May 4.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly permit me the favour of appealing through your columns on behalf of our Building Fund? Though Dr. Coke, the pioneer of Wesleyan Missions, visited this port some 70 years ago, it is only now that a Wesleyan Church has been commenced on a first scale. Consequently, to take a position among the Christian churches at all, in proportion to what it is in England, our scheme must of necessity be larger than it would be under ordinary conditions. We have, therefore, purposed to build three chapels in such order as circumstances suggest and funds allow, in addition to one now being built at Egatpuri, and which we hope will be finished by the monsoon. The others will be at Colaba, Byculla and Kirkee, near Poona, at each of which places we have growing societies and congregations. For these purposes we require at least Rs. 50,000; already we have received gracious recognition and help from his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay and the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, but the amount needed is large, and I, therefore, earnestly appeal for help in our endeavour. There are few English families but have some friends who are members of our church, there are scarcely any who are unacquainted with the character of our work, and on these grounds, I trust, many will be inclined to show us some expression of sympathy. For these reasons it is superfluous to add that we have commenced and intend to carry on our work not, in opposition to but in harmony with the other Christian churches here. These are doing grand work for the Master; but I trust we shall not be considered egotistical in thinking there is also work for us. Details of our work would be out of place here, but I shall be very pleased to give them to any friends. In November 1886, we purpose holding a useful fancy bazaar, which Lady Reay has kindly promised to open. Contributions may be sent to the National Bank of India, or will be gratefully received by the undersigned, as also promises for the bazaar. A report will be published at the end of the year with a full list of subscriptions.—Yours, &c.,

GEORGE W. CLUTTERBUCK,
Wesleyan Minister.

Bombay, May 6.

THE DECCAN EDUCATION SOCIETY AND THE DECCAN COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the important and elaborate speech which H. E. the Governor was pleased to deliver at Satara, expounding the educational policy of the present Government in view of the resolutions on the same subject shortly to be published, his Lordship went fully into the history of the question of the transfer of the Deccan College to the D. E. Society, and gave a full exposition of the views of Government on that much-vexed question. I am a member of the D. E. Society, and in the interests of that educational body I think it desirable to place before the public some additional facts with regard to the same affair in order that they may be able to form a correct opinion about the conduct of the society in case they should deem it necessary to decline to accept the terms of transfer now offered to them by Government.

Seven years back, when the late Vishnu Shastree Chiplonkar, and two of the present life-members of the society met in Morobа Dada's Wada, in Budhwar Peth, Poona, they did not do so merely for the purpose of gaining an independent livelihood by teaching a number of lads from year to year as far as the entrance examination. They met there to put the first stone of independent liberal education, both middle and higher, in the Deccan, on a popular basis, and to invite, by thus making a practical beginning, their friends to co-operate with them in raising an edifice on that foundation; and thus to help Government in their work of spreading the benefits of Western education amongst the people of the country; and so rapid was their progress that, within the short period of three years, their new English school won for itself a position amongst first-class Government and other institutions of the same kind in the Presidency. The managers then thought that the time was come for constituting an organised body to give stability and uniformity to their efforts in carrying out their original objects. Such was the origin and such are the objects of the D. E. Society which came into existence in 1884. Shortly after the council of the D. E. Society thought themselves in a position to start a college of their own; and applied to the University for permission to do so. This permission was obtained in November 1884, and the College was named after the Rt. Hon'ble Sir James Fergusson, the late Governor of Bombay, in recognition of the generous sympathy his Excellency showed towards private educational enterprize in general and the new English school in particular.

At this time negotiations were going on with the Chief of Sangli for the Ruzur-Paga site, the property of a Chief at Poona. The council of the Girls' High School was also a competitor for the same site, and the Government of Sir James Fergusson on the representation of the latter, wrote to Mr. V. S. Apte, the then Superintendent of the new English school, their letter No. 1955, Educational Department, dated 19th November 1884, as follows:—

Sir,—I am instructed to reply to your letter No. 27 of 28th October. That his Excellency the Governor in Council having referred the question as to your desire to obtain the refusal of the site in Poona which is also sought by the council of the Girls' High School to Rao Bahadur Shanker Pandurang Pandit, has learnt from that gentleman that your committee withdraw from competition for the site in question on the understanding that Government will favourably receive an application which you propose to submit for the Shanwar Wada after the promises have been vacated by the removal of the Police to other quarters, I am to state that the Governor in Council will be prepared to meet your wishes for a grant of the Shanwar Wada premises under reasonable conditions, the chief of which will be that a sum adequate to the establishment of a college worthy of the site shall have been subscribed.

Anticipating that this settlement of your claim to the refusal of the Sangli kar's site will satisfactorily dispose of the subject, his Excellency in Council has authorized the request of Girls' High School committee for a favourable endorsement of their application to the Chief of Sangli to be forwarded through the Political Agent.—I have, &c.

It will be clearly seen from the above that the council of the society were induced by Government to "withdraw from the competition for the site which they were trying to acquire for their institution, independently of Government, by holding out to them the promise of an equally good site in the Shanwar Wada. This was the first obligation incurred by Government to help the society. But soon after the Government experienced their inability to fulfil their promise, in a subsequent letter No. 1448 Judicial Department, dated 25th February 1885, in which they wrote as follows:—

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 14th instant, regarding a site in the Shanwar Wada for the Fergusson College, and in reply, to inform you that the ground will not be removed from the Shanwar Wada, his Excellency the Governor in Council regrets that he cannot offer the Deccan Education Society a site there. His Excellency the Governor in Council will however, be glad to give the society for the purpose in question either the building known as the Farakhana or the Nana Wada, and I am to request that you will let me know which building the society prefers.—I have, &c.

On receipt of this, the council of the society wrote to Government that they would prefer the Farakhana, provided Government gave along with it the Budhwar Wada ground and acquired for the society two or three adjoining houses. This request of the society was granted by Government in their Resolution No. 605, Educational Department, dated March 26, 1885, and the foundation stone of the new English school and the Fergusson College buildings was laid on the site by the Right Hon'ble Sir James Fergusson, on the 6th March 1885. When the plans and estimates for the buildings were, however, prepared, it was found that the erection of a suitable building on the Budhwar Wada site for the school and the college, besides being inconvenient, would be exceedingly costly both to the Government and the society. The latter, therefore, applied to Government to allow them to revert to the old position and to choose the Nana Wada instead of the Farakhana, and Government in their Resolution No. 862, Educational Department, dated 4th June 1886, were pleased to allow the selection. In asking Government to allow them to make this new choice the council of the society wrote as follows in their letter No. 122, dated 9th October 1885:—

The Nana Wada, with some little addition and alteration, will afford for some time to come sufficient accommodation for the school and the college. The college is at present recognised by the University for the purposes of previous examination only. When it may be recognised for the purposes of the full arts course, its wants will considerably increase, and the council believe that it will then be necessary to have additional buildings somewhere outside the city, where they will be able to secure large open area. It is estimated that the expenditure on these additional buildings will come to about Rs. 90,000 in all. Of this sum Government will then, it is believed, make a grant of *half* the amount.

It was, however, suggested that the council should submit estimates for the buildings which would provide every convenience for a full-grown college, including residence for students, &c., and the Council in their letter No. 26, dated 14th April 1886, to the Acting Executive Engineer, Poona, submitted a fresh estimate of Rs. 2,31,228. Thus the society's demand on Government for a full-grown college and a school, attended by over 1,000 students—and not merely for the college as might appear from his Excellency's speech at Satara—was either:—(1) the grant of Nana Wada, valued at Rs. 60,000 according to Government valuation; and according to the first estimates half of Rs. 90,000—that is, Rs. 45,000;—making a total of Rs. 1,05,000 in all; or (2) the grant of Nana Wada, valued, as above and half of Rs. 2,31,228 according to the revised estimates, that is, Rs. 1,16,614—making a total of Rs. 1,75,614.

It must be distinctly remembered that the above demands were for a full-grown college and a high school, and if a reasonable deduction be made from these figures for the grant-in-aid towards the building of the school, the total grant asked for the Fergusson College alone does not exceed the grant given for the same purpose to the other aided colleges in Bombay, one of which received over Rs. 75,000 in addition to the grant of the site. Nor did the society ask for the whole grant all at once; but, as observed by his Excellency, the total outlay was expected to be incurred in the course of the next 20 or 25 years, corresponding with the growth and requirements of their college. This, I hope, will clear the misunderstanding on the part of some of the newspapers that the demand of the society on Government was for Rs. 3,31,228, notwithstanding that his Excellency was careful enough to point out that that would be the total expenditure from *public* or *private* money.

His Excellency in Council looking upon so much expenditure as a mere waste of public or private money, and with a view to effect economy, suggested in Government Resolution on Nana Wada referred to above as follows:—

It is the present object of Government in their dealing with the subject of State aid to this Institution, to have it arranged that the college department of the school should undertake, and restrict itself to, the teaching of students up to the previous examination, or to the relief of the Deccan College and its small staff of professors; and as this arrangement secures the most economical application of public funds, it cannot be placed out of the account in determining the conditions on which Government will favourably regard the appeal of the society for State aid.

Here, then, was the first hint indicating the wish of the Government to amalgamate the two colleges by confining the Fergusson College to the teaching of the P. E. course and the Deccan College to that of the higher course,—based probably on the belief that there is no necessity, at least for the present, for two full Arts Colleges in Poona. I do not, however, share in this belief, but of this more hereafter. In the meantime I may tell you what the council of the society did in the matter. In reply they wrote as follows in their letter No. 44, dated 29th October 1886:—

In the same para. Government express a desire that the Fergusson College should give relief to the small staff of professors at the Deccan College. With reference to this the council of the society beg to observe that the Fergusson College has already afforded palpable relief to the Deccan College by opening a class for the P.E. students. The last year's class in the Fergusson College was attended by over 125 students, while the number of students in the P. E. class at the Deccan College was only a little more than this. It will be thus clear that the society's infant college has already afforded material relief to the Deccan College, and the council beg to state that their College will afford further relief to the sister institution so far as the convenience of accommodation and teaching staff at its command allows. The council regret that at present they have no accommodation for two P. E. classes, for if the Fergusson College entirely relieves the Deccan College of its P. E. Class, the council of the society will have to provide accommodation for at least 200 P. E. students." And again—"In connection with the question of the P. E. class, Government observe in the 3rd para. of the resolution above referred to that 'the college department of the school should undertake and restrict itself to the teaching of students up to the Previous Examination to the relief of the Deccan College and its small staff of professors.' With reference to this the council of the society beg to observe that the idea of restricting their college to the P. E. Standard only is against the avowed objects of the society. The achievement of the objects of the society depends in the main upon the society having a full grown college of its own. The council of the society beg respectfully to urge that Government would be pleased to give up the idea of restriction, as it would be detrimental to the usefulness of the society, and especially as such a restriction would not be advantageous to the cause of education."

Seeing that the Council of the D. E. Society was determined to have a full College of their own, and believing that there would be a waste of public money in allowing two competing institutions to flourish side by side in a city like Poona, Government thought it advisable to propose the transfer of the Deccan College to the D. E. Society, and negotiations were accordingly commenced. The Council of the Society was, however, unwilling to take up the responsibility. They pleaded their inexperience, paucity of funds, want of men and want of sufficient confidence on the part of the public. They also urged that they should be allowed to develop their own college, even without Government aid if necessary, and when they have thus gained experience and public confidence, Government might then think of transferring the Deccan College to them. But they were told that Government were determined to effect economy, and that, therefore, in case they refused to take up the Deccan College, the Department would have to close the classes in the Deccan College *part passu* with the starting of the same classes in the Fergusson College. To save, therefore, that old and beloved institution in which most of the life members of the Society were educated, and for which they have almost filial affection, the council of the Society accepted with great reluctance the proposal of Government to transfer to them the Deccan College on certain conditions—the chief of which were:—(1) The Deccan College renounces its P. E. Class; (2) the Fergusson College not to open higher classes to the detriment of the Deccan College; (3) the Government to make a free grant of the Nana Wada to the New English School and contribute half the cost of repairs and new buildings to accommodate the two P. E. Classes—the total cost being estimated at Rs. 60,000; (4) the Government to give a grant of Rs. 5,000 for the amalgamated P.E classes and Rs. 10,000 more for managing the higher classes in the Deccan College; (5) Government to contribute at least one-half of the salary of at least one professor from an European University, provided the one-half salary does not exceed Rs. 400 per mensem; (6) the transfer to be gradual—the society finding men to replace Government Professors as they are withdrawn; (7) the scholarships to be paid by Government; (8) the contract to be revocable on either side after one year's notice. It will be seen that under these conditions the Society were to be fully entrusted with the management and control of the Deccan College, which institution would then virtually have become just like their own. But even in accepting this proposal of Government, the Council of the Society recorded their opinion on the question in their resolution as follows:—"The Council of the Society was of opinion that Government be requested to continue the Deccan College on its present footing and under existing arrangement if the final call position admits of it, and the offer of Government is accepted on the understanding that on financial ground such a course is not practicable."

At the time when negotiations between the Government and the Society had reached this stage, the public associations and journals began to put forth their objections to the proposed transfer and Government thought it fit to modify the above conditions, in deference to public opinion. Instead of handing over the management completely to the Society, it is now proposed to create for the same purpose a Board consisting of three representatives nominated by Government, and double the number out of the members of the D. E. Society—financial responsibility and management being however vested in the Society. Another alteration is that instead of making a grant of Rs. 15,000 as previously proposed for the two colleges, Rs. 10,000 only are to be granted to the Society, but with contributions for the salaries of two European professors instead of one, such contribution amounting to Rs. 10,000 a year absolutely. A thousand rupees out of the Scholarship Fund are to be set apart for the Parsee student in consideration of the munificent aid towards the College, building by the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy. And, finally, the P. E. Class of the Fergusson College is to be removed to the Deccan College where accomodation will be provided for it; the independent grant to the Fergusson College ceasing when the transfer is complete.

Such are the old and the new conditions of the transfer of the Deccan College to the D. E. Society, and the Council of the Society are now to decide whether they will accept the latter or forego "every *further* assistance in the Fergusson College in any other manner" from the Government, as his Excellency put it. To my mind the risk involved in accepting these new conditions is very serious. For then the Council of the Society would be directly going against the very principles with which the Society was started; lose their autonomy, which was perfectly secured to them under the old conditions; retard the progress of higher education in general by preventing the possibility of the growth of a second Arts College in Poona, and that of purely indigenous educational enterprise in particular by admitting in the management of their institutions, Government element calculated to give rise to unnecessary friction and shake the confidence of their patrons and sympathizers who have so far helped them on the understanding that the Society would, some day, be in a position to conduct and manage by themselves a college of their own. The dual government of a mixed board, and the employment of two European professors on its teaching staff may give rise to serious future complications. The object of training native professors in the higher branches of liberal education, and thus making it indigenous, would also be defeated; that the expenditure on these additional buildings will come to about Rs. 90,000 in all. Of this sum Government will then, it is believed, make a grant of *half* the amount.

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On the other hand, it is impossible to suppose that the consequences of refusal, however serious for the time being, would, in the long run, be so disastrous as may at first sight appear. His Excellency has already declared that in that case Government would concentrate their aid on the Deccan College. This is certainly an improvement on the old scheme. And if Government maintain that institution in its present state—which I very much doubt whether they would be able to do—it will be a distinct gain to the public. As for the interests of the Society, I have no doubt that there must arise at no distant date a pressing demand for two full Arts Colleges in Poona. The F. E Classes of the Fergusson and the Deccan College are already overcrowded; and the First B.A. Class of the latter already shows signs of being in need of relief. Sir James Fergusson formed a just estimate of the educational wants of Poona when, on the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of the Fergusson College, he said that "in a city second to few in India for its educational fame, three colleges (including the College of Science) are not an excessive number." Another indication of the necessity of more than one

entertainment, which consisted of nautch and singing, lasted till 10 p m. For the party an open space covered by trees of various growth near an arbour of flower trees was selected, where seats were arranged in two *opposite* rows for the guests. Khan Bahadar Dhanjibhai and Khan Bahadur Edroos were received at the entrance by a deputation, consisting of three prominent members. After witnessing the nautch and hearing the music, the party retired to refreshment, which were provided for them in a part of the Park. Amongst the guests were the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot, the Chief of Jasdan, the Chief of Khadia, Sarjeon Damania, Mr. Sarvaital Dafterdar, and several distinguished residents of the station and town.

EVENING PARTY AT PETIT HALL.

At the instance of the friends and admirers of Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit gave an evening party at his bungalow at Malabar Hill, on Thursday last, for the purpose of meeting that gentleman and offering him their good wishes on his retirement from the public service in this country. The assembly that met to honour the retiring Baronet was fairly representative of all classes and sections of the community. There was a large attendance of ladies also, the number of Parsee ladies preponderating. With its handsome appointments, the rich and rare articles of *curio* that adorn it, and the special decorations and illuminations made for the occasion, Petit Hall looked exceptionally bright and gay. The front and rear compounds, which were prettily decorated and illuminated by Messrs. Khakhbhoy Pudumsey, presented a spectacle of unusual interest. Flags and bannerets waved aloft from the spear-heads of tall venetian masts; and pyramids, triangles, and lines and curves formed by many hundreds of oil *bottles* and coloured lanterns, on all sides of the compound, and in the garden-grounds, contributed to the effulgence produced by massive crystal chandeliers, argand lamps, and other appliances of illumination. The band of the East Yorkshire Regiment and Professor E. Cohen's string band played selections of music during the evening. An exhibition by means of the magic lantern was provided in the small reception-hall, which proved very entertaining for the native ladies present. The balcony or terrace on the western side, open to the fresh sea breezes, was very much resorted to. The guests were received at the porchway by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee, Mr. Tribhowandas Manguidas Nathoobhoy, and Mr. Pherozshah B. Mehta. The assembly included the Nawab of Radhanpore and suite, the Nawab of Janjira, the Thkore of Morvi, the Thakore of Limbre, Prince Samatsingjee Mohobutkhanjee, son of the Nawab of Joonaghar Rai Bahadoor Chimanraya Hurrays, Dewan of Radhanpore, Mr. Hurridas Veharidas, Dewan of Joonaghur, the Persian Consul General for India, Dustoor Jamaspjee Minocherjee, Distoor Cursetjee Bejonjee, the Cazee of Bombay, Sir Frank Souter, the Hon. Mr. Justice West, the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood, the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, Archbishop Porter, Father Willy, Messrs P. de Tohzee, Consul General for Belgium, C. Sterndale, G. Noble, E. M., Slater, Gratten Geary, N. Spencer, P. Ryan, Geo. Cotton, Professor Forrest, Professor Peterson, Professor Pedrazo, Messrs. A. M. Gubbay, C. A. Stuart, F. A. Spencer, Wood Ellis, W. Goldsbee, H. M. Phipson, Dr. Peachey, Messrs J. Jones, A. Craigie, A. Larcher, Norrie Mitchell, John Wallace, F. Fischer, J. Jefferson, W. P. Symons, A. W. Crawley-Boevey, D. K. Searle, Lachanai, James Leask, G. C. Plinston, A. Turner, Tomlinson, S. Gardner, W. J. Best, Dr. Rosario, Dr. Gerson Da Cunha, Dr. P. C. de Souza, Messrs Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parekh, Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Ahmedbhoy. Hubibhoy, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Damodhur Thackersey Mooljee, Vundrawandas Purshotumdas, Khimjee, Jewa, Chuttoorbhuj Morarjee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, Raghunauth N. Khote, C.I.E., M. M. Bhownagree, C. I. E., Jehangir B. Murshan, Jamsetjee N. Tana, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Jairaghoy Peerbhoy, Nusserwanjee A. H. Wadia, N. N., Wadia, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, R. M. Patel, Jamsetjee Manekjee Patel, Pestonjee N. Wadia, M. N. Wadia, Nathoobhoy Dajeebhoy Patir, Dewan of Edu Rustomjee Pestonjee Billimoria, M. H. Majoo, Cunparaino M Pitale, Eduljee B. Mody, Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday, Cowasjee Dady Limjee, Limjee Manekjee, Darashaw S. Tarapurwalla, Shapurjee B. Bhrocha, Jehanjir Eduljee Daver, Peerbhoy K. Fudnmsey, Meer Goolam Baba, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Javerilal Umiashunker, Dhunjeebhy Pestonjee Mehta, Manockbram Soorajram, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, Cursetjee Manockjee, Rutonsha Dadabhoy, Sorabjee D. Framroz, Dinshaw Jeejeebhoy Hakim, J. C. Cama, H. A. Buntook, Dady Nusserwanjee Dady, D. R. Chichgar, D. R. Dady, Manekjee Cursetjee, Virchand Dipchund, Furzulbhoy Visram, Hussunbhoy Visram, Manockjee Byramjee Dadabhoy, Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, A. M. Dhurmsey, Cowasjee Jehangir Jussawalla, Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Bomonjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Babajee Gopal Bomonjee Byramjee Patel, Lukhmidas Khimjee, Fakirjee Pestonjee Contractor, L. N. Banajee, Ramdas Chhibildas Lulloobhoy, Janardhun Gopal, Cumroodin Tyabjee, Cursondas Valabhdas, Ramchunder Hemraj, Eduljee Bomonjee Maurice Punalal Poonumchund, Premchund Roychund, Bhikajee Nowrojee Pallonjee, Bomonjee Pecoshaw, F. K. Patuk, Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, D. D. Daver, Nerojee R. Motabhoy, Ghellabhai Haridas, P. D. Framjee, Manecksha Dhunjeesha, N. G. Chandawarker Dhunjeebhoy H. Wadia, Dinshaw E. Vacha, Furdoonjee J. Parakh, Ganesham Nilkant, Shamrao Vithal, D. F. Cama, Furdoonjee M. Banajee, M. E. Hakim, N. R. Ranina, S. N. Cooper, Dyabhoy Jadooram, Cumroodin Tyabjee, Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Gyandy, W. Tirasami Siyar, H. C. Coorlawalla, M. M. Munshi, Gunput Sadashiv Rao, Rutonsha Erachsha Cohiyar, Shantaram Narayen, Dr. Eduljee Noshirvanjee, Dr. Temooljee B. Nariman, Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee, Dr. Pestonjee M. Nicholson, Dr. A. P. Cama, Dr. Eruchsha C. Setna, Dr. K. R. Vionjee, Dr. R. N. Khory, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Dr. M. Thamroo Singh, Dr. H. H. Sheff, &c.

Sir William Wedderburn arrived at 10 p.m., and was welcomed with a shower of flowers poured upon him on a basket suspended overhead from the ceiling of the porchway. Many of those present were introduced to him. An interchange of the amenities of social life was a prominent characteristic of the proceedings of the evening. A portrait of Sir William Wedderburn, drawn in chalk by Mrs. Fakirjee, a young Parsee lady, who had previously drawn and exhibited similar portraits of Lord Ripon, Sir Richard Temple, and other notables, was unveiled; and its faithfulness to the original was scanned with much interest. An adjournment was made to the refreshment pavilion after a shamianah on the sea-side about 10-30 p.m.; and while some of the party then returned to the large reception hall, others were entertained in another part of the premises with an exhibition of the magic lantern, &c. Garlands and bouqets of flowers were plentiful and were freely distributed among the guests. Under the supervision of r. Tribhowundas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, the Hindu ests were treated to refreshments in another part of the premises. Sir William was escorted by the managing committee as he took his departure about midnight, the cheers of those present continuing to resound until he had got some way off from Petit Hall.

THE *TASMANIA* AND CAPTAIN PERRINS.

MR. W. H. NORMAN writes us following to the *Indian Daily News*:—I have noticed with regret the criticisms and remarks made by Mr. Allen, of the *Bonner*, on the wreck of the above unfortunate steamer and on Captain Perrins. In justice to him who is now gone, I would ask you to be good enough to give this a small corner in your valuable paper. Captain Perrins was unknown to myself until the day I went on board of the Tasmania at Tilbury as a Passenger on her maiden voyage from London to Calcutta, and then only during the passage of 35 days, but in that short time, not only myself, but some 200 other passengers, had ample opportunity of judging of the merits (physically and officially) of the above departed P. and O. Officer. The number of hours he spent on the bridge day and night (no matter what weather) was the theme of all on board, as well as his constant attention and carefulness in the navigation of his vessel. On account of the passage being a very hot one, leaving London, as we did, on 21st July, several of my fellow passengers and myself passed nearly all our time on deck (day and night), and so had ample chance of knowing who was on the bridge. It became a standing remark amongst us—"There is the old Captain still on the bridge; I wonder who he sleeps or lays down; he is always on the lookout: he must be a hard one." So that Captain Perrins must have quickly degenerated (physically) in these short two years to come down to the level of Mr. Allen's judgment; but which I think, had such been the case as Mr. Allen states, the Directors of such a responsible Company as the P. and O. would rather have pensioned Captain Perrins on full pay than run the risk of what unfortunately has happend, the loss of one of their finest steamers. And who should know their Commanders best but themselves.

HIGH COURT—MAY 7.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For Judgment.

170-87—Thakurdas D and C—Ramnarayen Sheolal vs. Jairam Hurry and another.

For investigation of pauperism.

15-87—In person—Balcrustna Kondaji vs Parvatibai and others—Partheard.

21-87—In person—Gopikabai vs Ruckmabai.

18-87—In person—Raibai vs Suddoojí Shamji and others.

22-87—In person—Nundebai vs Sha Goverdhandas Bhaidas.

23-87—In person—Bhimabai vs Kansara Ganput Bhai and others.

24-87—In person—Cristnaji Arjoon vs J Kirby and others Craigie L and O.

25-87—In person—Abdoola Khan Reyman Khan vs Mahomed Esmail Vulud.

To speak to the minutes of decree.

202-86—Hore C and B—Bai Mancooverbai vs. Nusserwanji H Gheesta—Thakurdas D and C.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Judgment on motion.

191-87—Little S F and N—Jamsetji Burjorji Bahadurjee vs Ebrahim Vydma and another.

For Judgment.

438-85—Macfarlane E and H—Haji Abdoolla Aliboo vs Aba Moya Haji Ahmed and others—Tobin and R, J B and D, and T D and C.

562-86—J O Cama—Framji Pallonji Mistry vs Atmaram Malchand—Nanu and H.

For dismissal.

240-85—Tobin and R—Eugenie Sophia Downing vs. W S Downing.

CRICKET AT BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, MAY 4.

A MATCH, Military *vs.* Civilians, was commenced early yesterday morning on a wicket, which however was rather dry, making it very fast and true, so that it was in favour of the bowlers. The Military team was a somewhat weak one, some of their best exponents of the game being unable to make any display. The batting in both the innings of the Military was a trifle disappointing, as they seemed to be strangers to the very effective and creditable bowling of Devine and Lynn. The innings of the Civilians was a great triumph for the batsmen, who every now and then quite collared the bowling, and knocked the score up in a very lively fashion. Lynn's slow over-arm balls were the most successful, the Military apparently not being used to that peculiar style, and six wickets fell to his share, clean bowled. Lynn displayed very brilliant cricket. Care and judgment in defence never for a moment deserted him; his cutting was particularly neat and effective, the greater part of his score being made in this way, and some pretty hits occurred in the course of the innings. The following are the scores:—

MILITARY.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lieut. Wagentreiber, b Devine	17	b Lynn		5
Lieut. Watson, b Devine	0	b Devine		1
Lieut. Wissen, b Lynn	6	b Devine		13
Private Bappoo, c S. Hardie b Lynn	0	run out, b Devine		0
Private Laxman Rao, b Lynn	1	b Lynn		2
Private Roopsingh, run out by Devine	1	c and b Lynn		6
Sowar Bulleypursad, c W. Hardie, b Devine	0	b Devine		0
Lance Duffedar Mahomed Saheb, not out	0	run out, b Lynn		3
Private Hatham Khan, b Lynn	0	b Lynn		3
Gunner Samuel Bhika, c and b Lynn	0	b Lynn		4
Jemadar Mahomed Ali, c S Lynn, b Lynn	0	not out		0
Extras	12	Extras		7
Total	37	Total		44

CIVILIANS.

1st Innings.	
J. Devine, b Bappoo	16
T. Hardie, b Nissen	0
W. Hardie, hit wkt b Nissen	3
T. Devine, b Nissen	8
R. Hardie, c Mahomed Saheb, b Bappoo	0
T. Lynn, b Nissen	0
M. Henry, b Nissen	0
S. Lynn, c and b Nissen	27
J. Counsell, b Nissen	11
Marthan Rao, b Nissen	1
Khuda-ux, not out	1
Extras	5
Total	86

AUDACIOUS FORGERY IN CALCUTTA.

At the third Criminal Sessions held at Calcutta on the 2nd May, Tarak Nath Dutt was charged with having on the 15th day of March 1887 in Calcutta, committed forgery by making a false document purporting to be a valuable security, to wit, a Government of India Promissory Note of the 4 per cent. loan for Rs. 500 by signing the name of Abinash Chunder Ghose, knowing that the said document was not so signed by Abinash Chunder Ghose. Prisoner pleaded not guilty. Mr. Bonnerji, the Officiating Standing Counsel, prosecuted, and Mr. Pugh defended the prisoner. Mr. Bonnerji, in opening the case to the Jury, said that the paper which the prisoner was said to have forged belonged to a man named Abinash Chunder Ghose. This man, saw an advertisement in the "Statesman" newspaper, calling for assistance for a company which was supposed to be have been in existence in March, called the "Calcutta Washing Company," with its head office at No. 25, South Road, Entally. Prisoner was alleged to be the Manager or Proprietor of this Calcutta Washing Company. In pursuance of advertisements, Abinash Chunder Ghose called upon the prisoner at No. 25, South Road Entally, and in consequence of certain negotiations he was appointed to be the head of a depot to be established somewhere between Shambazar and Notoondbazar in Calcutta as a part of the Calcutta Washing Company, and he deposited as security for his good services a Government of India paper for Rs. 500 with the prisoner. There had been some discussion between the prisoner and Abinash Chunder Ghose as to whether this paper was to be endorsed to the prisoner by Abinash Chunder Ghose, but Abinash Chunder Ghose refused to do so, and the paper still stood in the name of Abinash, and deposited by him with the prisoner. This was on the 7th of March. On the 15th of March the prisoner took this paper to the house of a man, named Hurro Kumar Pal, and he there represented that the paper belonged to a brother-in-law of his, and that he wanted to sell the paper, but Hurro Kumar Pal wanted the brother-in-law to be produced. The prisoner went away, and later in the day some time between 11 a.m., the prisoner called at the office of one Prosad Dass who was a broker and dealer in Government paper, and said that he wanted this paper to be sold, representing to him that he was Abinash Chunder Ghose. Hurro Kumar Pal, who was employed in Prosad Dass' Office, and was in some way connected with Prosad Dass, informed him that in the morning the prisoner had called at his place, and represented that the paper belonged to his brother-in-law. After this Prosad Dass said that he would have nothing to do with the paper, and sent the prisoner away. Nothing daunted, the prisoner went to the Bank of Bengal at about 12 or one o'clock, and saw Mr. Lewis, one of the officers employed in the Public Debt Office, and there represented himself to be Abinash Chunder Ghose, and asked him if he wanted to purchase the paper. The prisoner was told to fill up a slip which the Bank of Bengal kept for the purpose of taking proposals for the purchase of Company's paper, and on this slip he signed the name of Abinash Chunder Ghose. Mr. Lewis seeing that everything was right put the matter in train for the paper to be purchased by the Public Debt Office. In the meantime, Abinash Chunder Ghose, having gone to the office of the Calcutta Washing Company, and having received certain information with regard to the prisoner and the paper, went to the Bank of Bengal, where he saw the prisoner, and there was an altercation between them, which attracted the attention of Mr. Strettell, before whom the prisoner was taken by Abinash Chunder Ghose, and the fact that the prisoner had signed the name of Abinash Chunder Ghose in the paper having transpired, Mr. Strettell took possession of the paper. It also came out that Abinash Chunder Ghose had given no authority whatever to the prisoner to write his name on the Company's paper or the slip. The prisoner and Abinash Chunder Ghose then went away. It appeared that Abinash Chunder Ghose did not know what to do with the prisoner, whom he found in his hands, and the paper, with Mr. Strettell. He went about seeking for advice. It seemed that both the young men who had been occupying respectable positions in life, put their heads together, and wanted to hush up the matter, by giving to Abinash a promissory note for Rs. 500, and try to get the forged Government paper from Strettell. They next morning (with some of the friends of the prisoner and some of the friends of Abinash) went to Mr. Strettell's house in Wood Street, and wanted to have this paper back, but Mr. Strettell would not part with the forged document, and would not sanction the arrangement which the prisoner's friends and Abinash's friends had come to, and the result was that Mr. Strettell sent for the Police, and handed over the prisoner to them. Hence this prosecution.

Evidence was then gone into, and the Jury having returned a verdict of guilty, coupled with a recommendation to mercy on account of his youth, the prisoner was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

INDIAN YARN IN CHINA.

WE quote the following from the circular published by Mr. J. Jamasjee, cotton and yarn broker, Shanghai:—"The high prices, now asked for English Yarn consequent on short supplies and the extremely low rate of Sterling Exchange, is turning the attention of dealers to Indian Spinnings and Nos. 16s. and 20s. have been largely dealt in, especially good to best approved chops at fully an advance of 50 cents to one Dollar on previous quotations, whilst medium and common show an improvement of 50 cents; the market closing firm. Nos. 10s. and 12s. have also shared in the improvement and a moderate business has been done, values showing an improvement of 50 cents all round on last mail. Nos. 8s. and 9s. are in fair enquiry, but only special favourite chops can be placed and an advance of 50 cents may be noticed in No 6s. During the fortnight arrival 9691 bales, sales 6797 bales and stock 12988 bales. Direct Shipment for Shanghai 3245 bales and Japan 1415 bales. The scarcity and dearness of English Yarn are also being felt at the East Coast, Shanghai and Japan, where the latest advices report a strong market and an improvement of one Dollar in rates of Bombay Spinnings, which appear to be gradually coming into increasing favour amongst the natives."

SCOTLAND FROM A SOUTHRON POINT OF VIEW.

A WRITER in the *Edinburgh Evening Despatch*, from "A Southron Point of View," says:—The following are a few extracts from a Scottish Dictionary on which I have been engaged for some years. I hope it will prove of use to English tourists. The wild and mountainous island of Scotland (better known as Land of Cakes) lies to the north of England, and was originally discovered by Sir Walter Scott, Bart. Travellers from London now penetrate into it yearly during the summer months, and, as I have never been in Scotland myself, I must express my indebtedness for all my information to the printed records of their adventures, their incidental references to Scotland in novels and other works, their plays, and more especially their newspapers:—

AULD REEKIE—The capital of Scotland is also called Edinburgh, but if you were to speak of it by that name in the Land of Cakes, they would not know what you meant. The Scottish kings are buried here. Mr. Gladstone is member for Auld Reekie.

BAGPIPES—The Scottish national musical instrument. Nothing enrages the natives more than to hear the bagpipes spoken of disparagingly. Every Scot can play them. When the Scottish Lowlanders broke into England every one of them carried bagpipes, and it was this that made them so terrible. In the infirmary at Auld Reekie, when the doctors have a case of catalepsy, they bring a piper into the hospital and call him to blow. This brings the cataleptic back to life, but most of the other patients die.

BAWBEE—The standard Scottish coin. The Free Church of Scotland is called the "Bawbee Kirk" because a bawbee is the fixed charge for admission. When a Scottish child, who has a penny, goes into a shop to to make a purchase he says "a bawbee worth snob-and-snoh, and a bawbee back." He retains his clutch of the penny until the bargain is completed.

BEARS—These savage animals are still to be met with in the mountain fastnesses of Scotland, in the winter time, when, half-famished for want of food, they come quite close to the towns, and have been known to run away with dogs, children, doorsteps, and the like. Then the natives sally out armed with dirks, blowing fiercely on bagpipes, and holding "auld lichts" (a species of torch) in their hands, and tracking the brutes to their lair, put them to death. The skins are then sent to Auld Reekie, where they fetch a fair price.

BONNETS—The Scottish man wear these on their heads. They are made of worsted, and in appearance aremot unlike sancopans with a red ball stewing in the centre. If a stranger were to go into Scotland wearing any thing on his head but a bonnet, he would soon have a crowd round him. He seldom does it, however. The Scottish women do not use bonnets, as they go about bare-headed.

BEREE—The first Englishman who explored Scotland creted a great sensation among the natives by wearing trousers, and an article of attire which they had never seen before. These they called "Breeks." (See Punch) The tourist who does not wish to attract attention should don the Scottish costume, which consists of petticoats cut short.

CATERANS—It is these that make travelling in Scotland so dangerous. Caterans are bands of robbers who infest the mountainous parts of the island, and levy blackmail on the villagers. They are of swarthy complexion, and wear long red beards, which give them a truly ferocious aspect. On their strong Highland ponies they travel great distances in a day, and one of the leaders, called "The Black Douglas" (from the peculiar colour of his hair) is feared through the length and breath of Scotland. Explores may, therefore, be advised only to travel together in large numbers for mutual protection. They should also carry pocket-pistols (in Scotland called claymores.)

CLANS—All Scottish people, male or female, are members of clans. Each clan, or large family, has its chief, who leads his clan to battle, and when he orders them to do anything, they have no alternative but to obey. The clans are usually grouped together in hamlets or villages, and all members have the same name. Thus there is a clan Mac M'Leod who all live in one district, a clan Mac M'Kenzie, and so on. Each clan is very proud of its ancient lineage, and there is great jealousy between different clans, which often leads to bloodshed. Auld Reekie is the head "township" (as it is called) of the clan Campbell, the chieftain of which is the all-powerful Duke of Argyle.

COCKIE LEEKIE—A dish of which the Scottish are extravagantly fond. Travellers should be wary of it.

COLLIES—The Scottish collie dog is famed for its intelligence. There being no pasture land in Scotland, the sheep feed on the hills in heather, and the shepherd trusts to the sagacity of his dog to gather them together at evenfall. It is very interesting to watch the dog doing this. The shepherd, who wears a plaid sits down upon a stone (called a cairn) and says to his collie, "Neuch, ma man. she'll bring ta sheep together whatefer." ("Now my man, I trust to you to bring the sheep together.") The sagacious animal wags his tail as a sign that he understands, and immediately sets off to do his errand, while the shepherd beguiles the time with "mountain dew." There is usually a dense mist on the mountains, and the sheep may be scattered over twenty miles, yet the faithful dog gathers them together and brings them to his master in less than an hour. When he has done this he jumps upon a cairn, and you can see him counting them to make sure that they are all there. Though there may be thousands of them, he is seldom one wrong, and when he is he immediately sets off for the missing sheep and brings it in. (See *Daily Telegraph*) No wonder the Scottish people are strongly attached to their dogs. They never go out without them, and the stranger who attends divine service in a Scottish church will notice that every male member of the congregation has his collie with him. (See *Pall Mall Gazette.*)

DOMINIE—All Scottish schoolmasters are called dominies.

FISH WIVES—The Scottish live largely on fish, but they have no fish shops. This industry is in the hands of a colony of women, who live together at a place called Newhaven. The fish, which are very plentiful, are caught in large baskets or creels, and the fishwife then slings these over her shoulders and goes into the towns calling out, "Caller ou caller ou" ("Do you want any fish to-day?") The people then come running to their doors and bargain with her for fish. This is the invariable way in which a sale is effected, and the highest in the land—from the Duke of Argyle, the ministers, the lawyers, the college professors, &c—may be seen any day bargaining at their doors with the stalwart fishwife. The latter's picturesque appearance in Princes' Street, the most romantic thoroughfare in Auld Reekie has often been commented on by travellers, and the sweet plaintiveness of her cry, "caller ou," dwells long in the memory of those who hear it.

FLING—The Scottish have their social gatherings, their national celebrations their banquets, &c., just like civilised races, and on all these occasions the floor is cleared for a fling or reel. The fling, which is a kind of dance, is believed to be a survival of an ancient Druidical custom. It is done in this way. The pipers blow as hard as they can, then the natives rush into the middle of the room and begin to jump up and down, waving their arms in the air and uttering horrid ejaculations. The women join in with the men, and the harder the pipers blow the more excited the fingers become, snapping their fingers scornfully at those who belong to other clans, and shouting and whirling about like beings possessed of devils. It is not safe to go near a Scotish man when he is doing a fling.

GAELIC—The Scottish language. One of the drawbacks to travelling in the Land of Cakes is that no Gaelic phrase-book has yet been published. The tourist, however, can generally make himself understood by signs.

GLENCO OR GLASGOW—A township only second to Auld Reekie in size and importance. When the Prince and Princess of Wales visited Glesca, the "Graphic and Illustrated News" gave a number of interesting sketches of the township, showing the natives in the national dress, and illustrative of their curious methods of eating, drinking, doing fungs, &c.

GRETNA GREEN—Here all Scottish marriages take place, the ceremony being performed by a blacksmith. (See London dramas.)

HAGGIS—The favourite foot of the Scottish people The haggis is a small animal, not unlike the porpoise in appearance, and infests the valleys, where it is shot in large numbers, or snared like the rabbit. In the winter time, when the animal retires into its caves and is not easily caught, bagpipes, thoroughly boiled, are sometimes served up for haggis, but they make indifferent food.

HAIR—The Scottish have all red hair.

HE—The use of the personal pronoun in Scotland is peculiar. Speaking of a woman the natives say "he" while a man is "she." This causes endless confusion among visitors, who, without this to puzzle them, find it difficult enough to distinguish the sexes (on account of the similarity of costume.)

HIMSEL—The Duke of Argyle, is only known by this name in the Land of Cakes.

JOKE—There is no Gaelic equivalent to this word, as the Scottish do not need it. Having no sense of humour, they neither make jokes nor understand them when they are made. A traveller once tested them by taking a volume of *Punch* to Scotland and trying its effect on them. He watched a number of natives read it, and not one of them moved a muscle. It has thus been put beyond question that the Scottish are not a humorous people.

KILTS—The male costume. They are made from the undercothing of the females, one petticoat supplying a family.

KIRKS—Kirk is the Scottish for church, which word is quite unknown in the Land of Cakes. The entrance to the kirk is generally up an outside stair, and every family has a kirk to itself.

KIRK-YARDS.—The graveyards are so called in which the kirk is situated. Between services the congregation sit on the tombstones (called "biggings.")

LASSIE—A young female. If you were to address a Scottish lassie (though the daughter of a chieftain) as "girl" she would think you were calling her names. The masculine for lassie is laddie.

MINISTERS—A Scottish law compels the head o every family to devote one of his children to th ministry. When a minister dies without issue, h is said to be a "stickit" minister.

SAXPENCE—The Scottish character is hit off very neatly in the story of a native who, describing his adventures in London said, "I hadna been a wak (week) ays (in) the twan (town) when bang went saxpence." This story is so good that it is introduced into all novels and plays in which there is a Scottish character, and the "Daily News" has a humorous leader about it every six months.

SANDY—The standard Christian name in the Land of Cakes. If you were to shout out "Sandy" in any street of Auld Reekie, hundreds of natives would come running to you.

SKATING—During the winter, which lasts from October to March, Scotland is hidden in ice and snow, and the natives move about on skates, carrying curling irons. All the lochs are frozen, and hundreds of steamers may be seen on Loch Lomond glued to the ice (see "Daily Telegraph.")

WHATEVER—The Scottish always use this word in conversation. Thus an English writer making a Scottish character say "I am gwine (going) hum (home)," or "Puts (pass) the bottle," would be detected at once. The true Scottish would be "I am gwine hum whatever," or "Puts the bottle whatever,"

WHISKY—The Scottish national beverage. Even the children are brought up on it. Every native makes his own whisky from "barley mow" (the ears of barley) in a "still," and as this is illegal, he conceals it in a "bothy" (or bin) specially built for that purpose.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where. At 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by all Anglo-American Drug Companies. Limited: 38, Farringdon-road, London.

TALMAGE'S IDEAS OF A "LIVE" CHURCH.

THE Rev. T. De Witt Talmage recently took for the subject of his discourse "A Live Church," his text being selected from Revelations, ii., 8 and 9: "Unto the angel of the church in Smyrna write: These things saith the first and the last, which was dead and is alive." Dr. Talmage said:

"Smyrna was a great city of the ancients, bounded on three sides by mountains. It was the central emporium of the Levantine trade. In that prosperous and busy city there was a Christian church established. After it had existed for awhile it was rocked down by an earthquake. It was rebuilt. Then it was consumed by a conflagration that swept over the entire city. That church went through fire and trouble and disaster, but kept on to great spiritual prosperity. The fact was, that church had the grace of God, an ever-active principle. Had it been otherwise, all the grandeur of architecture and all the pomp of surroundings would only have been the ornament of death—the garlands of a coffin, the plumes of a hearse.

"It may be profitable to consider what are the elements of a live church.

"I remark, in the first place, that one characteristic of such a church is punctuality in meeting its engagements. All ecclesiastical institutions have financial relations, and they ought to meet their obligations just as certainly as men meet their obligations at the bank. When a church of God is not as faithful in its promises as the Bank of England, it ceases to be a church of God. It ought to be understood that prayers cannot paint a church, and prayers cannot pay the winter's coal bill, and prayers cannot meet the insurance, and that, while prayers can do a thousand things, there are a thousand things that prayers cannot do. Prayer for any particular church will never reach heaven high unless it goes down pocket deep. In my church at the West there was a man of comfortable means who used to pray for his pastor in such elongated style that he became a nuisance to the prayer-meeting; asking God, in a prayer that was almost without ceasing, that the pastor might be blessed in his basket and in his store, while the fact was he never paid anything.

"Let me say, also, that there must be punctuality in the attendance on the house of the Lord. In some churches I have noticed the people are always tardy. There are some people who are always late. They were born too late, and the probability is they will die too late. The rustling of dresses up the aisle and the slamming of doors and the treading of heavy feet is poor inspiration for a minister. It requires great abstraction in a pastor's mind to proceed with the preliminary exercises of the church when one-half of the audience seated are looking around to see the other half come in. Such a difference of attendance upon the house of God may be a difference of timepieces; but the live church, of which I am speaking, ought to go by railroad time, and that is pretty well understood in all our communities. There is one hymn that ought to be sung in a great many Christian families on Sabbath morning:—

Early, my God, without delay,
I haste to seek thy face.

"Another characteristic of a live church is the fact that all the people participate in the exercises. A stranger can tell by the way the first tune starts whether there is any life there. A church that does not sing is a dead church. It is awful to find a cold drizzle of music coming down from the organ loft, while all the people beneath sit in solemn silence. When a tune wanders around lonely and unbefriended and is finally lost amid the arches because the people do not join in it, there is not much melody made unto the Lord. In heaven they all sing, though some there cannot sing half as well as others. The Methodist church has sung all around the world and gone from conquest to conquest among other things, because it is a singing church, and any Christian church organization that with enthusiasm performs this part of its duty will go on from triumph to triumph. A church of God that can sing, can do anything that ought to be done. I am glad to know that as a church we are making advancement in this respect. When I came to be your pastor we had an excellent choir in the little chapel, and they sang very sweetly to us Sabbath by Sabbath; but ever and anon there was trouble, for you know that the choirs in the United States are the Waterloos where the great battles go on. One Sunday they will sing like angels and the next Sunday they will be mad and will not sing at all. We resolved to settle all the difficulties, and have one skilful man at the organ and one man to do the work of a precentor, and now from Sabbath to Sabbath the song comes up like the voice of mighty thunderings.

Let those refuse to sing
Who never knew our God:
But children of the Heavenly King
Should speak their joys abroad.

"On the way to triumph that never ends, and pleasures that never die—sing!

"Another characteristic of a live church is a flourishing Sabbath-school. It is too late in the history of the Christian church to argue the benefits of such an institution. The Sabbath school is not a supplement to the church yet is its right arm.

"Another characteristic of a live church is one with appropriate architecture. In the far West, and amid destitute populations, a log church is very appropriate, and the people live in log houses. But in communities where people live in comfortable abodes a church uncommodious or lacking in beauty is a moral nuisance. Because Christ was born in a manger is no reason why we should worship him in a barn. Let the churches of Jesus Christ be not only comfortable but ornate. Years ago we resolved to have a comfortable church. We resolved that it should be ampithestrical in shape. The prominent architects of the country, after figuring on the matter a good while, said that such a church would not be churchly, and they would have nothing to do with the enterprise. But after awhile we found an architect willing to risk his reputation. He put up for us the first tabernacle in ampithestrical style. We liked it. All who came liked it. This building followed in the same style. We believe it is appropriate and adapted. An angular church will have an angular theology. The church of Jesus Christ ought to be a great family circle, the pulpit only the fire-place, around which they are gathered in sweet and domestic communion. But when our first tabernacle went up. Oh the caricature and the scoffing! There was the elephant, the hippodrome. It's a holy circus! It's Talmage's theatre! But the Lord came down with power upon that old building and made it the gate of heaven to a great many. And this building followed. That we were right in persisting in the style of architecture is proved by the fact that now there are sixty or seventy churches in the United States in the same style. Indeed, our tabernacle has revolutionized church architecture in this country. A live church must have a commodious, a comfortable, an adapted building. How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts! I would rather be a doorkeeper in the house of my God than to dwell in the tents of wickedness.

"Again, the characteristic of a live church must be that it is a soul-saving church."

DR. JUNKER'S LAST JOURNEY.

THE *Vossische Zeitung* reports the meetings of the Geographical and Anthropological Societies in Berlin to welcome the African traveller, Dr. Junker. In a few words Dr. Junker described the aim of his last journey, which was to complete and enlarge the results obtained by Dr. Schweinfurth and himself during their first journey. He was to study Monbuttu and determine the course of the Welle, and ascertain whether this river flowed into the Congo or into the Schari. The traveller arrived at Khartoum at the beginning of January, 1880, in company with Bohndorff, who undertook the zoological collections, and the negro boy who had accompanied Dr. Junker in Europe after his first journey. Above Khartoum the Nile was blocked by grass-bars, at which several steamers were working. This prevented the travellers from proceeding to the Welle via Ladó as they had intended. Finally they went up the Moschr-el-Reg to Bachr-a-zel. Here, too, they met with about forty grass-bars, but pushed through with their steamer. In company of Jemi Pacha, who the following year was overtaken by a dreadful fate among the grass-bars of the same river Dr. Junker reached Dem Soliman, and thence traversed the district he had specially in view in a series of separate excursions. The real work began at Dem Bekir. The maps of the Italian Miani were corrected and the last notes of the Greek Potagos were completed. In his intercourse with the negro princes Dr. Junker proceeded on the plan of first sending messengers to their residences to announce that he came with peaceful intentions and without military escort. This was done in order to lull the not unfounded mistrust of the black rulers. Usually the latter then sent the messengers back, accompanied by ambassadors, who convinced themselves of the truth of Dr. Junker's message. In this way the latter usually obtained admittance to the towns without difficulty. In May he left Dem Bekir to seek for the Welle. At first he cruised in the little rivers, tributaries of the Nile, and then he met with streams which flowed to the Mbomu, the largest of the confluents of the Welle, which last is certainly identical with the Mobangi. At Mbomu a secure station was erected; good huts surrounded with high palings, which were further protected by branches of thorns to keep out the leopards. These beasts frequently attack the negresses when they go at evening to fetch water. If the leopard has succeeded in making one his prey, he returns the next day, and this fact is turned to account by the natives to catch him. They quickly erect a block-house on the spot, and make a trap, using as bait the remains of the victim. While Dr. Junker was there, it happened that a young negress was attacked and half-devoured by a leopard. The following day one of the victim's arms was used as bait, and the leopard was caught. The lions, which also render these districts dangerous, never go into a trap. They carefully avoid all nets, and therefore the negroes protect their habitations at night by spreading light nets around them. Hunting is very

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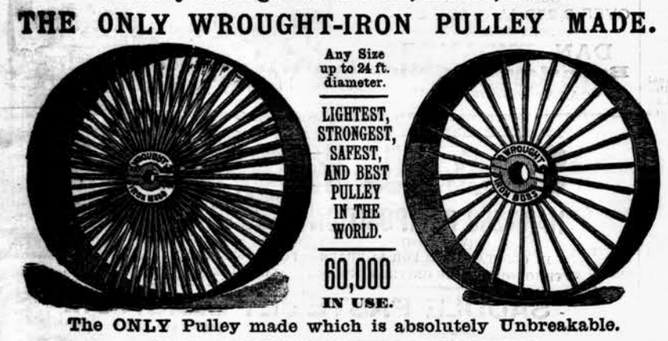

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WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

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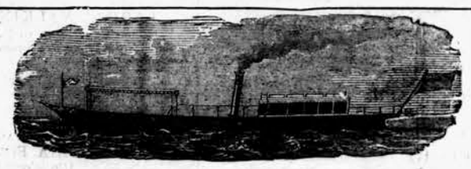

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DISFIGURING HUMORS, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin and Scalp Tortures, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Syphilitic Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, externally.

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PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH

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FOR HEADACHE BILIOUSNESS FEVERISH CONSTIPATION HEARTBURN SICKNESS &c.

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☞ The GUIDE for May has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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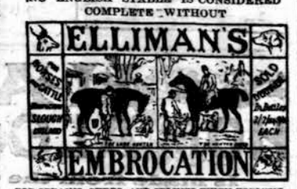

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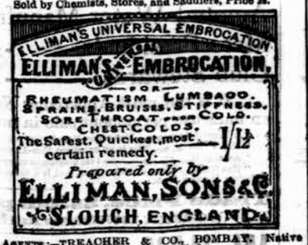

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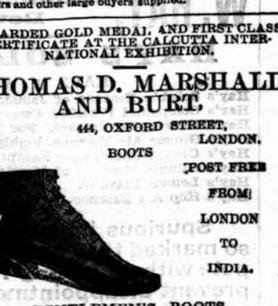

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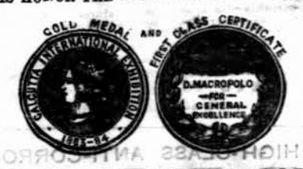

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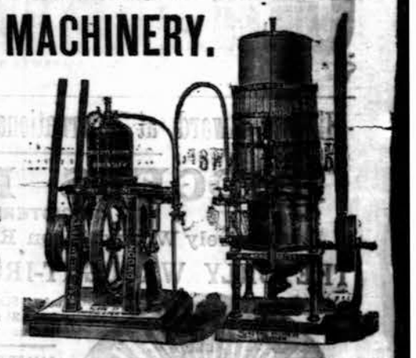

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